Bellefonte Republican.

McAllister & Beaver.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

"THE sun do move, suah!"

THE Democratic State Convention is in session at Pittsburg to-day.

WE'LL Hoy(s)t up the flag, plant it on a Stone and then Sterret up.

IT is alleged that Sam Tilden is at the head of the great investigation.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES now wants St. Louis. She brings in the modest claim of $50,000,000!

GENERAL HOYT'S speech before the Republican convention has the true ring.

THERE are forty-five Republican candidates for office in Franklin county. Whew!

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT has been dubbed "The-Old-Man-Not-Afraid-to be-Called-a-Demagogue."

IT has been decided at the Post-office Department that postmasters are not exempt from serving as jurors.

THE President last week made a large number of nominations for various Federal offices in different parts of the country.

IT wasn't in the *Wood* to get the infamous tariff bill through Congress. "Fernandy" Wood was its father.

A NATIONAL temperance convention was held in Chicago on the 15th. Reports show an increased amount of work having been done last year.

THE Pittsburg *Telegraph* don't like Cameron, and says Cameronism is the Benedict Arnold of the Republican party. Cameron is the most loyal Bededict we have seen.

IT is said that General Butler will be the Greenbackers' candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. This fact is not likely to fire the popular heart of the Bay State.

The gallant General Harry White, hero of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas, was at the Harrisburg convention. The General is an active, true-hearted Republican.

LABORING men, vote against Democracy. That party is the champion of free trade, a policy which, if adopted, would destroy the prospects of a laborer.

ENGLAND is undergoing very considerable trouble with her laboring people. Serious riots have occurred between mill operatives and citizens at Blackburn and other points.

THE Greenback-National-Labor-Reform-Woman Suffrage-Communistic party of Pennsylvania want a more experienced *Mason* to build a foundation upon which they are to stand this fall.

THE *Watchman* editor continues to be in hot water. The last provocation was occasioned by Col. Shortlidge's going to the Harrisburg convention as a friend of General Beaver. Let him boil. "Jerusha put the kittle on, we'll all take tea."

PRESIDENT HAYES takes in all the investigation threatenings with coolness. Why shouldn't he? He belongs to the party that whipped a lot of traitors a few years since, and rests securely in the belief that they can do it again, if necessary.

THE platform adopted by the Republican State Convention is well worth reading. It is a sound document, and one upon which we can battle vigorously for the cause of freedom against a party that has recently exhibited a revolutionary spirit of most violent form.

Republican Convention--Its Nominations.

Before this paper shall have reached our readers all will have become acquainted with the action of the convention at Harrisburg last Wednesday. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the kind that has been held in this State since the war; all who attended were impressed that these men had gathered together to nominate the candidate who would be elected next fall. As far as the Governorship was concerned, our preferance was for Gen. James A. Beaver, of this place, not altogether because he was our fellow-townsman, but because we believed that with such a candidate victory would be easily achieved. We were not personally acquainted with the other men named. They had been more prominently identified with the political machinery of the immediate present, and therefore some slight objections could be raised to each one of them. But not so with Gen. Beaver. His record is as clear as ice, as pure as virgin snow. We also believed his nomination would bring a degree of harmony to the ranks of the party, which perhaps could not be so well done by any other man. But we had not long been on the ground before we found that the great heart of the party beat for Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne. Had there been any break in the ranks of the Hoyt men, Gen. Beaver would have been nominated, although as it was, he received but twelve votes in the convention—one more, the *Watchman* says, than Governor Curtin received the first time he was a candidate.

Mr. Hoyt is a lawyer, and during the war was a gallant soldier in the Union army. He has always been a hard working Republican, having twice served as chairman of the State Central Committee. He is a man of character and determination, and as well fitted to fill the executive chair as any man within the bounds of this broad commonwealth. The friends of the other candidates—Wickersham, Grow and Beaver—are disappointed, but they realize that the enthusiasm of the friends of Hoyt was as genuine as their own, and judging all by ourselves, we confidently predict that they will bow cheerfully to the will of the majority, feeling that they would have asked no less had their candidate been successful.

There were two candidates for Supreme Judge, Agnew and Sterrett. The latter carried off the honors, the objection to Agnew being the fact that he has reached the full period of life alotted to man, being over three score and ten years old. His matchless ability was acknowledged on all sides, as many earnest appeals were made in the convention in his behalf; but the majority decided to take a younger man, and Sterrett was nominated. He is a man of ability and undoubted integrity, and will add strength to the ticket.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Charles W. Stone was nominated. Mr. Stone is a young man. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and is now a Senator. His nomination was especially urged by the "oil counties," which are strongly Republican, and almost demanded recogtion. He has ability excelled by none, and is an honor to the party which has honored him.

Col. Dunkle, of Philadelphia, the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, has been in the State Senate for a number of years. He is a straight-haired Republican from "the word go." During the war he served his country in the Union army. The *Times*, of Philadelphia, speaks in the most flattering terms of this choice, as indeed it does of the whole ticket. Alex. McClure, its editor, says this ticket was made up to win, and we are quite certain that Alexander's head is quite level on that point.

The platform which the convention gives us is brief and to the point. In the matter of platforms, we always think there is much beauty in brevity. This one is also very plain, so that he who runs may read and understand. The chief plank embraces the doctrine of protection, an interest so dear to every Pennsylvanian that it needs no argument on our part to convince our readers that it is the one thing needful to our prosperity. The baleful legislation on the tariff question which has been attempted by the Democracy, during the present session of Congress, made it especially necessary that the Republican party of our State should speak in no timid or uncertain way upon this most important issue. A high protective tariff means prosperity, wealth and happiness to our working men, while Democratic free trade is sure to be followed by want, beggary and starvation. The platform also recognizes the claims of labor in other ways, and condemns in the strongest terms the rebel raids on the national treasury.

The ticket and the platform are acceptable to every Republican—it is all they could ask. But we must not delude ourselves with the idea that with such an excellent ticket and platform we can win an easy victory. The enemy of law and order are vigilant and active, lured by the hope of the spoils of office, for which they will make a desperate fight. Duty, therefore, calls upon every Republican to prepare himself for the great struggle in the coming contest. We must not send boys alone to talk to the people, but the old veterans must buckle on the armor and make this campaign as earnest and active as any since 1862. The leading Republican politicians of this county have a sacred and responsible duty to perform: the enemies of our country at Washington are industriously sowing the seeds of revolution, and it is our duty to see that the Democratic majority in old Centre is cut down to the old figures of years ago. It is their duty to take the stump and not, as in times past, leave all the work to the young men of the party. If they but do their duty, old Centre will make a noble record, and cast her full Republican strength for Hoyt and Stone.

THE bulk of the army of the Centre county Court House departed on Monday morning for Pittsburgh Convention, the seat of democratic war, under command of Major-General Jack L. Spangler, with D. F. Fortney, Esq., as aid-de-Camp. Adam Hoy, Esq., a sub-delegate and P. Gray Meek *Spectator*, were forwarded as scout the evening previous for the purpose of settling their little Senatorial aspirations. As the time for which the most of them had signed the Centennial Club pledge had expired, they were anxious to get at least one Republican to accompany them, for the purpose of taking charge of them in case they could not stand up under enthusiasm in the event of their favorite candidate being nominated.

It is understood that Wallace owns the delegates and will direct them how to vote. His Slate as last reported was Dill, of Union county, for Governor, Fertig, of Crawford county, for Lieutenant Governor, Africa, of Huntingdon county, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge Ross, of Bucks county, Ex-District Attorney, Shephard, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge.

HON. A. J. Quigley, of Clinton county, is pressing claims of that county for the new Penitentiary. In a recent debate in the House, Mr. Quigley, by authority of the Commissioners of Clinton county, tendered to the State, fifty acres of as fine agricultural land as there is in the State. It is situated near Lock Haven, easy of access and in our opinion, would be the most central and fitting place for the new penitentiary. There is no place in the State with better railroad communication than Lock Haven, which is a matter of great consideration.

Revolution.

We publish in another column an address by the Republican Congressional Committee to the people of our country upon the late attempt of Democratic rebels in Congress to stir up revolution and strife. In their effort to make trouble, they strike at the validity of President Hayes' title. Everyone knows that the President's title has been confirmed by a commission called into being by a Democratic House, and by whose verdict they bound themselves to abide. The Potter resolution, so called, proposes to open this whole question again, at an expense to the country of many hundred thousand dollars, and keep in employment, during the recess of Congress, a lot of hungry politicians. The final result of all this can only be to stir up revolution, unsettle business and bring greater burdens of distress upon the laboring men. What the people will think of this is not difficult to conjecture, but let us show our readers what one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the South has to say. Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, speaking of the Potter resolution, says: "Positively it is the most uncommon piece of political unwisdom I can recall. It does seem to me that there never was such a set, except those who led us into secession. * * Northern papers say we are stifling investigation, afraid to face the music of election frauds, except as we hope to make capital for ourselves. That's true. It looks exactly like that to the country in general. If this resolution passes without the Hale amendment, or some other equally broad, my prediction is that we shall have another bloody-shirt campaign on our hands, and I would not give a fig for our chances to hold the next House of Representatives. * * If we or the country want any of it, we want it all; probe the whole fraud or let it alone."

In speaking of the Hale amendment, Mr. Stevens has reference to an amendment offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, proposing to investigate the whole fraud business on both sides; but this did not suit the Democratic majority, and they voted it down and passed the resolution as first offered. As a matter of party tactics, this is one of the most stupid blunders in the history of a party famous for blunders. Why should they, if they desire to arrive at the truth, refuse to submit to a full, fair and impartial investigation, looking only to the discovery of any fraud by whatever party committed?

Such an investigation no true Republican could or would have objected to. In an interview, last Thursday, Mr. Stevens said what every patriot can fully indorse, that "it is folly of the most wicked character to attempt to force the resolutions upon the House without an opportunity for amendment. * * If the House is to enter upon an investigation, let it be known everywhere that it is to be full and free. Honesty is the best policy, not only in morals, but in all political and business transactions of life. * * Does the Democratic party fear to have its action probed? Has it anything which it is anxious to conceal? Then why this obstinate determination to shut out fair play? If the investigation must proceed, let it be based upon a broad and far reaching demand for all the facts. Let it reach from top to bottom, and include every alleged irregularity or fraud in the Presidential election. As the Democrats are now resolved I see nothing but mischief, immediate and general, in their plan. It will disturb the peace and quiet of the whole country, and have a most injurious effect upon all our industrial interests. I am willing that it shall be understood everywhere that I am not only for the Hale amendment, but for any other amendment that is germane to the question of fraud on the Presidential question. Let it embrace all sides and allegations. Then the country will be satisfied."

It may as well be understood that there is no way to oust the President except by revolution, therefore this attempt of the Democratic majority in Congress is infamous in the extreme. They are disturbers of the peace: traitors and revolutionists. Are the people ready to enter upon another rebellion? If not, their remedy is to set the seal of their condemnation upon these agitators; to speak in thunder tones at the coming elections. We have had enough of war and its attendant evils. We should put such disturbers in the background, and cultivate only the arts of peace. The time has again come when patriots must rush to the service of their country. But if they are in time, the effective paper bullets will do the business; but if they delay until these traitors have their hands at our throats, as they did before, then lead must follow, and loved ones part, and homes be broken up again. We predict, however, that these agitators will find the people vigilent this time.

The Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania, adhering to its historical record and to its principles heretofore often affirmed, declares,

First. That it is uncompromisingly opposed to Free Trade, in whatever disguise presented; unchangingly devoted to the principles of Protection of Home Industry, and hereby avows its special and direct hostility to the Tariff bill now pending in Congress, the same being in the interest of importers and foreign manufacturers and in opposition to American labor.

Second. That labor being the great source of national wealth, the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed; and that our Government, being a government of the people, should endeavor to promote, by all proper means, the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, so that labor and capital may both be profitably employed.

Third. That American commerce should be fostered and home enterprise developed by the National Government, to the end that our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and industrial interests may flourish, our people find employment, and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.

Fourth. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers, so that the industrious poor may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.

Fifth. That we are now, as ever, opposed to the payment of claims from the National Treasury to those lately engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion. No conquorer should be forced to pay indemnity to the conquered, and the preservation of bills demanding over three hundred millions of dollars, at the present session of a Democratic House, is a warning to the country of the constant danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aims is to make reprisals on the taxpayers for losses which the crime of treason brought upon the Southern people.

Sixth. That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading and trading interests of the State and country, resulting largely, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few, to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this Convention earnestly recommend the enactment of such laws by the State and National Legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

Seventh. That the Southern Republicans, white and colored, have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and that in the interest of their guaranteed rights we demand from the General Government for them an equal and fair ballot, and that equality before the law which should be the boast of every government.

Eighth. Resolved, That the administration of Governor Hartranft meets the hearty endorsement and unqualified approval of the party that elected him and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able magistrate, a true patriot and a wise officer; and his party tenders to him the praise due him to personal uprightness, to political devotion, and to official rectitude.

ANOTHER exhibition of Democratic hoggishness is about to be made which is nothing more or less than this: Indications from all parts of the country show that that party will make an effort to re-district a number of States in order to overcome the sweeping Republican victory that will come next fall. Already it is estimated that a gain of twenty members has been made, and unless the people see to it, the country will be entirely under the control of the party whose record is rather unsavory. We call upon the honest voters of Pennsylvania to acknowledge their condemnation of such acts by expressing themselves at the polls.

DURING General Beaver's visit to Harrisburg last week he was honored by a very large number of the distinguished Republicans, who were in attendance at the convention, calling on him to pay their respects and friendly greetings. They spoke in the highest terms of his high character and eminent fitness for the position for which his neighbor fellow-citizens had named him. If ever there was a man destined to become Governor of Pennsylvania that man is General James A. Beaver. Mark the prediction.

Exchange Jottings.

—Harper's *Weekley* is far from being *weakly* on the investigation question.

—"Bonnets are small."—*Ex.* But the bills are just as large, all the same.

—"The parlor stove can now be set aside."—*Clinton Republican.* Providing you have one.

—The Bethany *Broad Axe* is not satisfied with that unsightly name, but prints a "pictur" of that instrument at the head of the first page.

—Miss Terry drew a Blanc in the matrimonial lottery.—*Boston Post.* We presume he is well booked on the latest Common-Terrys.

—The *Farmer's Cabinet* is the name of one our exchanges, but we don't find it the most interesting *Cabinet* in the world from which to select news for our Agricultural Department.

—The Ebenburg, Clarion county, bank closed its doors last week.—*Holidaysburg Standard.*

It wouldn't be a *Standard* institution unless that was done.

—The new gate opposite our office, is a gate as is a gate.—*Osceola Reveille.*

The junior editor has been sounding the *Reveille* to his sweetheart over that gate, and chewing the posts.

—The Daily *Miltonian* has suspended publication. It wasn't a very successful concern in any particular save one, and that was that it never contained much news worth reading.

—The *Graphic* says that the cruel and ferocious brigand, Mark Twain, who recently sailed ostensible for England, will fit out a privateer. He will issue the "letters of Mark" himself.

—Trees appear much releaved, now that the weather is warm.—*Sunday Transcript.*

The saur-kraut plant and other vegetables were very much *relieved* by the late frosts in this section.

—George Sherry, who is to be hanged in Chicago next month, says he will die game. They can't get any Sherry whine from him.—*Cincinnati Star.* It's more than likely they'll get a little claret, however.

—Geo. A. Crawford, formerly of Clinton county, is talked of for Governor by the Republicans of Kansas. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Crawford was at one time editor of a paper at Lock Haven, which accounts for his popularity.

—It is understood that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will shortly be betrothed to the Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia.—*Press.* If a few of those names were *Press*-ed, it would be better for readers of common calibre.

—D. W. Thompson wishes to marry his mother-in-law, but they live in Greenwood, Mass., and the law of that State forbids such a union.—*N. Y. Sun.*

If that man wants to have all the hair pulled off his head, get up every morning and make fire, wear a pair of black eyes and a spoiled nose, let him capture his mother-in-law.

—P. T. Barnum says: "I tell you, as a showman, you can't make animals drink whisky. They know better." The Norristown *Herald* says the showman is mistaken. We once heard a woman call out of a second-story window to an object that had for nearly an hour been trying in vain to unlock the front door: "Drunk again, you old hog, are you?"

—Personal item in the Virginia *Chronicle* about a certain Police Justice: "He sits with his feet upon his desk and his head drawn down between his shoulders like a mud turtle. This morning his head was drawn so far out of sight that his shoulder blade stuck up on each side of his neck like the collar of an end man in a minstrel show."

—The local editor of the Lock Haven *Republican* laughed in last week's issue until his eyeballs jiggled because a deaf man named Throne was knocked off the railroad by a train that approached from the rear. We imagine our friend wouldn't laugh very heartily should a monster with such force, waft his youthful frame from a railroad into the side gutter. His chances will be very slim for getting near the *throne* if he ridicules accidents of this kind.

Poetry.

THE DESERTED ROOM.

The fire flames leapt about the logs,
As in the days of old;
About the silent room they played,
In checker work of gleam and shade.
The Persian carpet on the floor
Showed its dimmed beauty as of yore;
The portraits from the walls looked down,
And eye and lip, in smile or frown,
The tale she taught them told.

The fire flames leapt about the hearth;
The cricket sang its song;
The ivory notes she loved so much
Lay waiting for her wakening touch;
Her own or sister flowers drooped
Where the great crimson curtains looped,
And by her chair her favorite book
Its place, mute pleading for, took
To rest, unopened long.

The fire flames leapt about the hearth;
A sense of something gone
Hung heavy on the listening ear,
That used her joyous voice to hear;
The echoes of the silent house
Waiting her flying foot to rouse,
It seemed as ghosts her brightness laid,
In the dull stillness woke and strayed,
And long lost empire won.

The fire flames leapt, and paled, and died;
And in the eerie gloom
Sad memories gathered round the hearth,
Where she brought joy, and youth, and mirth;
Sad fancies mingling with them said
Old tales of half-forgotten dead;
And baffled prayers and visions met,
With loss, and longing, and regret,
In the deserted room.

—*All the Year Round.*

ANEMONES.

BY MARY WADE.

Hail, flowers sweet, uprising
From winter rest,
A dainty mantle bringing
For Earth's dark breast!

Methinks I hear you saying,
O blossoms dear,
"Come, let us go a-Maying,
For spring is here."

With golden sunbeams glancing
On petals bright,
Methinks I see you dancing
In the warm light.

Beside you I am kneeling
With longing rare,
Eager for some revealing
Of lives so fair.

The soft wind, gently sighing
O'er bud and leaf,
Whispers, "The days are flying,
And life is brief."

With petals crushed and fading,
You faintly cry,
"The call there's no evading,
And we must die."

No thought of vain repining
For fleeting breath;
Meekly sweet lives resigning,
Come you to death!

MAY, 1878. —*New York Observer.*

LINES TO THE CUCUMBER.

The cucumber graceth the festal board
Enshrouded in condiments rare,
And the epicure gleefully rubbeth his paunch,
At the sight of the treasure there.
The doctor smileth a sad-like smile
And giveth a crocodile groan,
And the marble man goeth out the while
And polisheth up a stone.
The undertaker mournfully asks,
What will this measure be?"
"And the sexton marketh a spot "reserved"
All under the willow tree.
'Tis hard the times and 'tis scarce the cash—
And so with a zestful joy
We welcome waft to the fitful fruit
That giveth the folk employ.

—*St. Louis Journal.*

Our Story Teller.

Two Fair Deceivers.

What do young men talk about when they sit at the open windows smoking on summer evenings? Do you suppose it is of love? Indeed, I suspect it is of money; or if not of money, then at least of something that either makes money or spends it.

Cleve Sullivan has been spending four years in Europe, and he has just been telling his friend John Selden how he spent his in New York—he is inclined to think just as profitably. But stories conclude in the same way.

"I have not a thousand dollars left, John."

"Nor I Cleve."

"I thought your cousin died two years ago; surely you have not spent all the old gentleman's maney already?"

"I only got $20,000; I owed half of it."

"Only $20,000! What did he do with it?"

"Gave it to his wife. He married a beauty about a year after you went away, died in a few months afterward, and left her his whole fortune. I had no claim on him. He educated me, gave me a profession, and $20,000. That was very well; he was only my mother's cousin."

"And the widow—where is she?"

"Living at his county-seat. I have never seen her. She was one of the St. Maur of Maryland."

"Good family, and all beauties. Why don't you marry the widow?"

"Why, I never thought of such a thing."

"You can't think of anything better. Write her a little note at once; say that you and I will soon be in her neighborhood and that gratitude to your cousin, and all that kind of thing—then beg leave to call and pay respects, etc.

John demurred a good deal to the plan, but Cleve was masterful, and the note was written, Cleve himself putting it in the post-office.

That was on Monday night. On Wednesday morning the widow Clare found it with a dozen others upon her breakfast table. She was a dainty, highbred little lady, with

"Eyes that drowse with dreamy splendor,
Cheeks with rose-leaf tintings tender,
Lips like fragrant posy,"

and withal a kind, hospitable temper, well inclined to be happy in the happiness of others.

But this letter could not be answered with the usual polite formula. She was quite aware that John Selden had regarded himself for many years as his cousin's heir, and that her marriage with the late Thomas Clare had seriously altered his prospects. Women easily see through the best laid plans of men, and this plan was transparent enough to the shrewd little widow. John would scarcely have liked the half contemptuous shrug and smile which terminated her private thoughts on the matter.

"Clementine, if you could spare a moment from your fashion paper, I want to consult you, dear, about a visitor."

"Clementine raised her blue eyes, dropped her paper, and said, "Who is it, Fan?"

"It is John Selden. If Mr. Clare had not married me, he would have inherited the Clare estate. I think he is coming now in order to see if it is worth while asking for, incumbered by his cousin's widow."

"What selfishness! Write and tell him that you are just leaving for the Suez Canal or the Sandwich Islands, or any other inconvenient place."

"No; I have a better plan than that—Clemintine, do stop reading a few minutes. I will take that pretty cottage at Ryebank for the summer, and Mr. Selden and his friend shall visit us there. No one knows us in the place, and I will take none of the servants with me."

"Well?"

"Then Clemintine, you are to be the widow Clare, and I your poor friend and companion."

"Good! very good! 'The Fair Deceivers'—an excellent comedy. How I shall snub you, Fan! And for once I shall have the pleasure of out-dressing you. But has not Mr. Selden seen you?"

"No; I was married in Maryland, and went immediately to Europe. I came back a widow two years ago, but Mr. Selden has never remembered me until now. I wonder who this friend is that he proposes to bring with him?"

"Oh, men always think in pairs, Fan. They never decide on anything until their particular friend approves. I dare say they wrote the letter together. What is the gentleman's name?"

The widow examined the note. "My friend, Mr. Cleve Sullivan." I Do you know him, Clementime?"

"No; I am quite sure that I never saw Mr. Cleve Sullivan. I don't fall in love with the name—do you? But pray accept the offer for both gentlemen, Fan, and write this morning, dear." Then Clementine returned to the consideration of the lace in coquilles for her new evening dress.

The plan so hastily sketched was subsequently thoroughly discussed, and carried out. The cottage at Ryebank was taken, and one evening at the end of June the two ladies took possession of it. The new widow Clare had engaged a maid in New York, and fell into her part with charming ease and a very pretty assumption of authority; and the real widow, in her plain dress and pensive, quiet manners, realized effectively the idea of a cultivated but dependent companion. They had two days in which to rehearse their parts and get all the household machinery in order, and then the gentlemen arrived at Ryebank.

Fan and Clementine were quite ready for their first call; the latter in a rich and exquisite morning costume, the former in a simple dress of spotted lawn. Clementine went through the introductions with consummate ease of manner, and in half an hour they were a very pleasant party. John's 'cousinship' afforded an excellent basis for informal companionship, and Clementine gave it full prominence. Indeed, in a few days John began to find the relationship tiresome; it had been 'Cousin John, do this,' and 'Cousin John come here,' continually; and one night when Cleve and he sat down to smoke their final cigar, he was irritable enough to give his objections the form of speech.

"Cleve, to tell you the honest truth, I do not like Mrs. Clare."

"I think she is a very lovely woman, John."

"I say nothing against her beauty, Cleve; I don't like her, and I have no mind to occupy the place that beautiful ill-used Miss Marat fills. The way Cousin Clare ignores or snubs a woman to whom she is every way inferior makes me angry enough, I assure you."

"Don't fall in love with the wrong woman, John."

"Your advice is too late, Cleve; I am in love. There is no use in deceiving ourselves or each other. You seem to like the widow—why marry her? I am quite willing you should."

"Thank you, John; I have already made some advances that way. They have been favorably received, I think."

'You are so handsome, a fellow has no chance against you. But we shall hardly quarrel, if you do not interfere between lovely little Clement and myself."

"I could not afford to smile on her, John; she is too poor. And what on earth are you going to do with a poor wife? Nothing added to nothing will not make a decent living."

"I am going to ask her to be my wife, and if she does me the honor to say 'Yes,' I will make a decent living out of my profession."

From this time forth John devoted himself with some ostentation to his supposed cousin's companion. He was determined to let the widow perceive that he had made his choice, and that he could not be bought with her money. Mr. Selden and Miss Marat were always together, and the widow did not interfere between her companion and cousin. Perhaps she was rather glad of their close friendship, for the handsome Cleve made a much more delightful attendant. Thus the party fell quite naturally into couples, and the two weeks that the gentleman had first fixed as the limit of their stay lengthened into two months.

It was noticeable that as the ladies became more confidential with their lovers, they had less to say to each other; and it began at last to be quite evident to the real widow that the play must end for the present, or the denouement would come prematurly. Circumstances favored her determination. One night Clementine, with a radiant face, came into her friend's room, and said, "Fan, I have something to tell you. Cleve has asked me to marry him."

"Now, Clement, you have told him all; I know you have."

"Not a word, Fan. He still believes me the widow Clare."

Did you accept him?"

"Conditionally. I am to give him a final answer when we go to the city in October. You are going to New York this winter, are you not?"

"Yes. Our little play progresses finely. John Selden asked me to be his wife to-night."

"I told you men think and act in pairs."

"John is a noble fellow, I pretended to think his cousin had ill-used him, and he defended him until I was ashamed of myself; absolutely said, Clement, that you were a sufficient excuse for Mr. Clare's will. Then he blamed his own pest idleness so much, and promised if I would only try and endure 'the slings and arrows' of your outrageous temper, Clement, for two years longer, he would have made a home for me in which I could be happy. Yes, Clement, I should marry John Selden if we had not a five dollar bill between us."

"I wish Cleve had been a little more explicit about his money affairs, However, there is time enough yet. When they leave to-morrow, what shall we do?"

"We will remain here another month; Levine will have the house ready for me by that time. I have written to him about refurnishing the parlors."

So next day the lovers parted with many promises of constant letters and future happy days together. The interval was long and dull enough; but it passed, and one morning both gentlemen received notes of invitation to a small dinner party at the widow Clare's mansion in—— street. There was a good deal of dressing for this party. Cleve wished to make his entrance into his future home as became the prospective master of a million and a half of money, and John was desirous of not suffering in Clementine's eyes by any comparison with the other gentlemen who would probably be there.

Scarcely had they entered the drawing-room when the ladies appeared, the true Widow Clare no longer in the unassuming toilet she had hitherto worn, but magnificent in white crepe lisse and satin, her arms and throat and pretty head flashing with sapphires and diamonds. Her companion had assumed now the role of simplicity, and Cleve was disappointed with the first glance at her plain white Chambery gauze dress.

John had seen nothing but the bright face of the girl he loved and the love-light in her eyes. Before she could speak he had taken both her hands and whispered, "Dearest and best and lovliest Clement."

Her smile answered him first. Then she said, "Pardon me, Mr. Selden, but we have been in masquerade all summer, and now we must unmask before real life begins. My name is not Clementine Marat, but Fanny Clare. Cousin John I hope you are not disappointed. Then she put her hand into John's and they wandered off into the conservatory to finish their explanation.

Mr. Cleve Sullivan found himself at that moment in the most trying circumstance of his life. The real Clementine Marat stood looking down at a flower on the carpet, and evidently expecting him to resume the tender attitude he had been accustomed to bear toward her. He was a man of quick decisions where his own interests were concerned, and it did not take him half a minute to review his position and determine what to do. This plain blonde girl without fortune was not the girl he could marry; she had deceived him, too—he had a sudden and severe spasm of mortality; his confidence was broken; he thought it was very poor sport to play with a man's most sacred feelings; he had been deeply disappointed and grieved.

Clementine stood perfectly still, with her eyes fixed on the carpet and her cheeks gradually flushing, as Cleve made his awkward accusations. She gave him no help and she made no defense, and it soon becomes embarrassing for a man to stand in the middle of a large drawing-room and talk to himself about any girl. Cleve felt it so.

"Have you done sir?" at length she asked, lifting to his face a pair of blue eyes sciatillating with scorn and anger. "I promised you my final answer to your suit when we met in New York. You have spared me that trouble. Good evening, sir."

Clementine showed to no one her disappointment and she probably soon recovered from it. Her life was full of many other pleasant plans and hopes, and she could well afford to let a selfish lover pass out of it. She remained with her friend until after the marriage between her and John Selden had been consummated, and then Cleve saw her name among the list of passengers sailing on one particular day for Europe. As John and his bride left on the same steamer, Cleve supposed, of course, she had gone in their company.

"Nice thing it would have been for Cleve Sullivan to marry John Selden's wife's maid, or something or other! John was always was a lucky fellow. Some fellows are always unlucky in love affairs—I always am."

Half a year afterward he reiterated this statement with a great deal of unnecessary emphasis. He was just buttoning his gloves preparatory to starting for his afternoon drive, when an old acquaintance hailed him."

"Oh, it's that fool Belma," he muttered; "I shall have to offer him a ride. I though the was in Paris. Hellow, Belmar, when did you get back? Have a ride?"

"No, thank you. I have promised my wife to ride with her this afternoon."

"Your wife! When were you married?"

"Last month in Paris."

"And the happy lady was—"

"Why, I thought you knew; everyone is talking about my good fortune. Mrs. Belmar is old Paul Marat's only child."

"What?"

Miss Clementine Marat. She brings me nearly $3,000,000 in money and real estate, and a heart beyond all price."

"How on earth did you meet her?"

"She was traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Selden—you know John Selden. She has lived with Mrs. Selden ever since she left school; they were friends when they were girls together."

Cleve gathered up his reins, and nodding to Mr. Frank Belmar, drove at a finable rate up the Avenue and through the Park. He could not trust himself to speak to any one, and when he did, the remark which he made to himself in strict confidence was not flattering. For once Mr. Cleve Sullivan told Mr. Cleve Sullivan that he had been badly punished and that he well deserved it.

John Brown.

A STORY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

General James G. Blunt relates the following story in a communication to the Kansas Historical Society:

"My last intimate associations with John Brown were in the winter of 1858-59, and their narrations at this time may not prove entirely interesting. It was on a cold winter night in the latter part of December, 1858, about the hour of 2 o'clock, A. M., that I was awakened by a rap at the door of my house, in Andrus county. Upon answering it and looking out, I recognized by the light of the full moon the familiar form and features of "Old John Brown," whom I had not seen for a year prior to that time. In front of the house was a covered wagon, with two yoke of oxen attached. Brown wasted no time in preliminaries, but proceeded at once to business by remarking that he had some of his people there, who must be cared for without delay, as the slave hunters were close on their trail. I directed him to disembark the passengers, consisting of five men and four women, while I proceeded to build a rousing wood fire in a large fireplace of the sitting room, around which the fugitives were soon gathered, and soon undergoing a process of thawing out.

"While my wife was preparing for them a 'square meal,' Brown and myself were considering as to the disposition he would make of these human chattels. The weather was extremely cold, and snow about one foot in depth on the ground, which made traveling tedious and dangerous, while still another difficulty was interposed by the fact that one of the women was in such a delicate condition as required the party to halt for a few weeks: therefore prompt action was required to get the party into permanent and safe quarters. In this dilemma I recollected of two log cabins, joined together in such a manner as to form two sides square located across the north of the Potowotamic river, and about two miles distant from my residence, and at this place I determined to establish the headquarters of the 'colored troops.' These houses were situated in a recess or niche of the bluff that separated the river bottom from the table land or high prairie, and being about one mile from any traveled road they afforded a suitable hiding place for our purpose. Before daylight we had our guests comfortably quartered in their temporary home, and supplied with fuel, bedding and provisions. The men were all well armed, and we instructed them if attacked, or any attempt made at their capture, to defend themselves to the death. I then proceeded to notify some of my reliable neighbors of the situation, and that their assistance was required.

"Upon sending out 'scouts' we ascertained that the pursuers of these fugitive slaves had lost the trail of their game and had passed in a northerly direction about twelve miles east of us by way of Osawotomie, and was entirely off the scent. The oxen they drove to the wagon—all of which they took from their master were immediately slaughtered, and quite a sum realized from the sale of beef to replenish the treasury of the 'emigrants.' The hides of the cattle were buried in the ground and the wagons broken up and burned. Each night some of the faithful would visit them to ascertain their wants and supply them with such necessaries as they needed.

"Living near the rendezvous of those fugitives were four bachelor brothers, who had formerly lived in Missouri, and, although having never owned slaves they believed in the righteousness of the institution of slavery, and thought it a great crime to aid fugitive slaves in their efforts to gain their freedom; hence I feared they might discover the parties in my charge and betray them. As they were my personal friends I determined to intrust them with my confidence, and accordingly explain to them the situation; urging upon them that as they were blessed with plenty it was their duty to contribute from their abundance for the sustenance of these distressed people, which request they readily complied with. I then informed them that their own interest and salvation depended on their keeping the whole matter a profound secret, inasmuch as they had violated the Fugitive Slave law, and if detected in aiding these slaves to escape they would be responsible to their owners to an amount equal their proved value and also liable to all the pains and penalties of that odious law. With this light let in upon their understanding they concluded they might as well be "hung for an old sheep as for a lamb," and continued to render us their efficient aid, thus unwittingly becoming stockholders in the Underground Railroad.

"After Brown had placed his people in my charge he proceeded to Lawrence and other points, and in about four weeks returned with a span of mules and wagon whereupon I surrendered to him the charge he left me, with the addition of one passenger to the list, in the person of a woolly-headed 'picaninny' about three weeks old, and that was the last time I ever saw 'Old John Brown.' After crossing the Kaw river, and while making his way through Northern Kansas, he was pursued and overtaken by the slave-hunters, who had at last got on his track, and aided by the United States marshal's posse, attempted their capture, but in this attempt the minions of the Fugitive Slave law were badly defeated, for the reason that the 'colored troops fought nobly.' After this little episode Brown and his party of fugitives proceeded through Northern Kansas and Iowa and finally crossed into Canada at Windsor, from which point they (the fugitives) wrote informing me of their safe journey, and that they were then enjoying under the protection of the British flag, the freedom that had been denied them under the 'Stars and Stripes.'"

Luck to the Tune of $25,000,000.

Ireland carrries off the palm of late for tales of vast and unexpected inheritances. Not long ago the Buckleys of Limerick found themselves the heirs of a cool million and a quarter through the death of an Australian relative, who left his native sod forty years before, a fugitive from justice; while a poor shoemaker of Clare lately threw away his last to revel in a half million of money of which he suddenly found himself possessed by inheritance. But the most stupenduous piece of luck is that by which D. P. McCarthy, an architect of Cork, comes into the bigger share of $25,000,000 in cash, landed property yielding a yearly income of three quarters of a million, through the death of a cousin in India. This vast property went actually begging for a while, and Mr. McCarthy's first intimation of the fortune that awaited him was through a newspaper advertisement for heirs casually pointed out to him by a friend. Charles O'Keefe, the gatherer of these millions, was the son of a small Irish tradesman, who enlisted, and went to India as a private nearly forty years ago. He seems to have had good stuff in him, and finally earned a commission in the army. He also had a keen eye for trade, and his desire for riches outweighed his thrist for military fame, and he resigned from the army. It was in those early days, before India became impoverished, that so many colossal fortunes were made by smart and unscrupulous Englishmen, who regarded that far-away eastern possession of the crown as an inexhaustible Eldorado. O'Keefe went into the opium trade, and became so intent upon accumulating money that he forgot to marry and rear a family to inherit it, and now that he is dead, it falls to his Irish cousins, the McCarthys. Of these there are four brothers, each of whom will receive one twenty-fifth of the O'Keefe millions, while the bulk of the estaste falls to the eldest.

The Casting of a Great Gold Brick.

At 4 o'clock the furnace lid was raised and the circular tongs lowered by Stephen Molitor to grasp the crucible. It was the critical moment, and all eyes eagerly watched the workmen. The tongs slip a little. Molitor grips more firmly, crushes them down among the living coals, and the iron bands close like a vice around the pot. The iron hook is lowered, grasped the hooks below, and steadily rose the fiery treasure. "Steadily!" cried Molitor, and the crucible, with its precious, bubbling fluid, was raised up and landed on the iron platform. The mold was ready, and the seething vessel was gradually worked to it, tipped over, and the molten mass poured in. When half full, the mold cracked like a rifle shot, but the pouring was continued until the last drop was drained from the crucible. In a few minutes the brick was tossed on the floor, grasped by tongs, and tumbled into a tank of water, which boiled, hissed, and foamed over and around the mammoth brick. Buckets after buckets was poured in, and soon the monster was cooled. Thus was cast the largest gold brick that we are aware of in the world, and from a mine as yet unsurpassed in richness. The brick weighed 3,289,-96 ounces, valued at $54,262,62. It is 19x6 inches on top, and 3½ inches deep, representing 3,859,275 cubic inches of solid metal.—*Helena Independent.*

Charles Lee's Treason.

A capital plan of the British ministry for the campaign of 1777 was the seizure and the occupation by military posts of the Champlain and Hudson valleys, from St. John's, on the Sorrel, to the city of New York. The object was to sever the close union between New England and the other States, paralyze the powers of each section, and so weaken the whole that the subjugation of the resisting States might become an easy task. To accomplish this end forces were prepared to move southward from the banks of the St. Lawrence, while other forces should ascend the Hudson River, and these columns, meeting near Albany, perfect the execution of the scheme. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne commanded the northern invading army, and Sir William Howe the forces that were to penetrate New York from the south.

At this point a treacherous officer of high rank in the Continental army appears conspicuous in the series of events that caused the evacuation of Philadelphia. That officer was Charles Lee, the senior major-general under Washington. He had been an officer in the British army, served under Burgoyne in Portugal, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had served under Braddock in the disastrous conflict on the banks of the Monongahela, and with Abercrombie in the unsuccessful attack on Ticonderoga, about twenty years before the time we are considering. Lee had dwelt for a time among the Mohawk Indians, who made him a chief, with the appropriate name of "Boiling Water"—for he was a hot and ever restless man, vain, arrogant, jealous, and quarrelsome. Failing to obtain higher promotion in the army, he left the royal service, came to America in 1773, engaged in politics on the side of the colonists, and when the Continental army was organized he received the commission of major-general. He resigned his commission in the British army, but required Congress to indemnify him against any loss which, he might sustain as a consequence of that act. Then he began to play the part of an American patriot; and to enable him to continue to do so, Congress, in the autumn of 1776, loaned him upon h is own bond $20,000. He was simply an unscrupulous and selfish adventurer, whose influence in the army was always pernicious.

Proud, censourious, and disobedient, Lee had followed Washington at a distance with a heavy force during the perilous flight of the shattered American army across New Jersey late in 1776, pursued by the victorious troops of Cornwallis. Washington repeatedly called upon Lee to push forward and give him strength to strike the pursuers, and he as often omitted to obey. He evidently desired to have disaster befall his superior, hoping thereby to promote his own ambitious scheme to become commander-in-chief. He was not only disobedient, but several days after the chase had ended at the Delaware, and Cornwallis had relinquished it, Lee, yet lingering in New Jersey, suffered himself to be captured, at some distance from his army, by a small British scout.

Taken to New York, he was used harshly at first by general Howe as a British deserter, but very soon that commander and his officers treated Lee with marked consideration. And well they might; for Lee revealed to Howe the political condition of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and presented him with a written plan for the subjugation of the colonies, which promised better results than that of the ministry. He made it appear so plainly that a land and naval expedition up the Chesapeake and Delaware bays would prove successful, that the brothers Howe abandoned the ministerial plan and largely accepted Lee's. They sailed for Chesapeake Bay with a greater part of the British army, instead of going up the Hudson to co-operate with Burgoyne coming down from the north. Howe landed his troops on the shores of Maryland, marched into Pennsylvania, gained a victory on the banks of the Brandywine Creek, frightened Congress from Philadelphia took possession of that city in the autumn of 1777, and held it until June, 1778. This abandonment of Burgoyne caused the loss of that general's army and its splendid appointments, and the ruin of the ministerial plan.—BENSON J. LOSSING, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

Cholera was raging in the district of an Ayrshire grave digger, and every day he had a number of graves to dig, and was fast making money. While digging a grave, a friend in passing said, "You are busy, John." "Yes," he replied, "but this is a useless job; it's for the wife."

The following message recently passed through the Chicago office: "I lent you one year ago to-night $5.87. If you have not had it long enough, please keep it one year longer." To this delicate hint this answer was returned: "Had forgotten it, and hoped you had. Let her run another year."

"Hey, Tommy," said a 5-year-old urchin to another in the street, "we've moved into a house they call flats, 'n yer don't have ter go up stairs but ride up in the ventilator, 'n mother sends all the washin' to the foundry."

Scene in a railway carriage: Fond Wife—Let me see your paper a moment, dear? Husband—Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel.

Amputating a Dead Man's Leg.

It was shortly after the battle of Antietam, Surgeon Abraham Lyddon Cox took charge of a field hospital. Dr. Cox was an elderly and somewhat eccentric person, but he was an eminent surgeon, a profound scholar, a genial gentleman and a true patriot. At a later day, borne down with exposure and overwork, he died at Chattanooga a martyr upon the altar of his country. One day in the performance of his mournful duties, Surgeon Cox essayed to amputate the mangled limb of a Connecticut soldier. He had become greatly absorbed in the delicate task, when the medical attendant remarked:

"Doctor, I think that you had better stop the operation, the man is sinking very rapidly."

"Well," replied the doctor, without looking up, "the work is nearly over, and I might as well finish it."

Soon afterward the attendant declared: "Doctor, the man is dying."

The doctor had then removed the limb, and was engaged in taking up the arteries, and he quietly remarked:

"It is due to my profession that this operation should be carefully completed," and he calmy went on.

He had began sewing up the stump when the hospital steward came along and said:

"Doctor, there's no use of going on, that man is dead."

Surgeon Cox made no reply until the last stitch had been taken. Then gently caressing the stump with one hand, he removed his spectacles with the other, and looking up, quietly said:

"I am sorry that the poor fellow is dead, but there is one consolation about the matter—he has gone to heaven with a 'flap' that he may be proud of."

Not A Joint In His Body.

"It's a remarkable case." J. H. Eberle of Buffalo said in the rotunda of the Astor House, "but it's a fact that Jonathan R. Bass of Cambria, Niagara county, hasn't a joint in his body. He went to bed in 1857, and has never been out of it since. He can't move even a finger. I remember when he ran as captain of a canal boat between Buffalo and Rochester, in 1850. He was getting stiff then, and couldn't do any work. He had to quit canalling, and then he went to book keeping. His joints kept getting stiffer and stiffer. Doctors couldn't do him any good. At last he had to give up, and for twenty-one years he has been abed at the farm homestead of his family, between Lockport and Lewiston. His trouble commenced in '48. A pain shot through the bottom of his right foot that tumbled him to the ground. The foot commenced to swell, and got to be almost twice its natural size. The stiffness in the joints followed. Now Bass is literally a bone man. There is no more bend to his legs, arms, and body than there is to a marble statue. You can take hold of his feet, and some one else having his head, lift him up like a stick of wood. His arms are as fast to his sides as if they were nailed there. For eight years after he went to bed he could move his arms, but the joints finally became solid bone. They have to feed him with a spoon. His jaws are as immovable as his other joints. There is a space between his teeth, that is just wide enough to get victuals through. In 1869 he became blind. His mind is sound, and he'll talk all day with you, if you have the patience to wait for him, as he speaks with difficulty."

Invention of a Colored Mississippian.

Ben Taylor, a colored man living in this place, has lately returned from Washington, whither he has been to secure a patent for a new steam engine which he has invented, and which, if the judgment of many experienced and scientific men to whom he has shown his model is correct, is calculated to revolutionize the present application of steam. The engine is rotary, having the steam applied at the circumference of a wheel, giving this treble the force of ordinary engines, with no distinguishing power at the various stages of the revolution of the wheel. This invention dispenses with all the machinery except the one wheel, which answers at once the purpose of cylinder and driving wheel, and two steam boxes through which the steam is applied. It is estimated that engines on that plan can be manufactured at one-fourth, or less the cost of those now in use, and their simplicity and the possibility of making them of extremely light weight will extend the use of steam engines beyond the present limit. Ben Taylor, the inventor, is a sort of a mechanical genius, having before manifested an insight into mechanics of no ordinary degree. His invention, if nothing fails—and the probabilities are in his favor—will rank him among the first inventors of the day.—*Rosedale* (Miss.) *Journal.*

Comicalities.

There are eighteen rules to govern the conduct of a man seated behind a runaway horse. Rule 1st—to jump.

An expert can tell if the man at the other end of the telephone eats onions.

A man may be a teetotaler, and yet partake of the spirit of the times.

Archery for the ladies will be the rage during the coming season, and the beaux are in a quiver about it.

The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl, will make a thrifty husband.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* thinks that the paucity of jokes in England is explained by the fact that it takes twenty shillings to make a pun'.

It is said that parsnips greatly enrich the milk of a cow. We advise our milkmen to try the effect of this vegetable upon the pump handle.

"Don't you think," said a husband, in a mild form of rebuke to his wife, "that women are sometimes possessed of the devil?" "Yes," was the answer, "as soon as they are married."

"George has had a great many pullbacks in life," said the young wife to her lady friend. And when the friend said, "Yes, I saw him with one yesterday," the young wife didn't know what she meant by it.

Husband—Was the ladies' club lively to-night, dear? Wife—No; awfully dull. Every member was present, and of course one can't speak of people before their faces. So—

A young lady much pull-backed, and with hair artistically banged, entered one of our confectionery stores a day or two ago and asked for ten cents' worth of "chrocolate cannibals." She got 'em.

Wealth of Great Britain.

Some reference has been already made to the vast resources of Great Britain and her rapid growth in material prosperity within the last double decade; but a paper recently read before the London Society of Arts by Mr. Ernest Seyd, a careful economist and an authority on National statistics, gives some more figures that are of interest. Mr. Seyd estimates the whole wealth of England as high as $30,000,000,000, which he divides into the internal and external, or international wealth. He credits the former with $25,000,000,000 and the latter with $5,200,000,000. The internal wealth he divides into seven classes, one of which—the National debt—he sets aside because it is all owned in England. Of the other classes, he values lands at $10,000,000,000; houses at $6,200,000,000; portable property at $3,000,000,000; railways and public works at $4,000,000,000; active capital not included elsewhere at $2,000,000,000, and metallic currency $740,000,000. Of this total of nearly $26,000,000,000, he deducts the first three classes as pledged to home purposes and having no exchangeable value which leaves $9,740,000,000 of internal and $5,500,000,000 of international wealth as the available riches of England in 1872. This sum has hardly been increased of late for the same reasons that have depleted rather than swollen resources in this country; but there is enough to furnish England the sinews of war for a protracted struggle.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St. ja4'78-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6 1-1y

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

R. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT

Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,

"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

Has resulted in an increase of

20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.

In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only.

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

DRY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.

VALENTINES & CO.,
Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
" arr at Renovo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 55 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.

	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 09	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 22	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 06	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-tf.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE, Corner Front and Pine Street, **Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.** *ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.* The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS. **DOAK & LONBERCER,** Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Dr. Sellers' Liver Pills have been used in my practice for 20 years. The Standard Remedy for Diseases of Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Rev. Wm. Taylor, Baltimore. "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Sick Headache."—Rev. Adam Rix, Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. 6-6m

PIANO Another battle **ORGAN** on high prices. War with monopolists renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply sent free. Before buying **PIANO** or **ORGAN** read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful Instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar, sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given, elegant Rosewood Pianos **$135**, 16 stop Church Organs **$115**, tremendous bargains now ready. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. **WAR** 20 **WAR**

FITS, EPILEPSY, Falling Sickness,

Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 15 6t

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store

FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 1f

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S

HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,

Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also

Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 Park Place - - - New York.

43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

GOLD, Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

12-6m ALL OUR productions are guaranteed **PURE** and of uniform quality. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.

WHITE LEAD. SUYDAM, LAWRENCE & CO. Philadelphia, Pa. Guaranteed Strictly PURE

White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

2?-vesw.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this ty'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertio..

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.
For Supreme Judge—JAMES P. STERRETT.
For Lieut. Governor—CHAS. W. STONE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—AARON K. DUNKLE.

Having nothing to defend let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. HENRY M. HOYT.

THE Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, have elected Spencer F. Baird, assistant Secretary, to be Secretary in place of Prof. Henry, deceased.

DR. Hambleton, who named his son John Wilkes Booth has been awarded by his Democratic friends by appointment as an expert on Glover's investigating committee. "Birds of a feather flock together."

TOMLINSON, of the Altoona *Globe*, evidently belongs to the party that would like to oust President Hayes. Pull in, John, to your heart's content, but ere you get through, we reckon your corpulency will have been reduced somewhat.

THE Dominion government has been kept in a state of excitement for some time past on account of the Fenian attacks. The military was ordered out at several points, gun boats are plying the St. Lawrence, and vigilant watch of the American shore is kept.

IT'S simply shocking to hear Aleck McClure talk about how Cameron runs matters politically in this State. Cameron has more honesty and better judgment in a minute than Aleck ever had. It wouldn't do for McClure to run for an office. That Senatorial record would knock him sky high.

THE attempt of the Democracy to reduce the army is an item to be taken into consideration by voters. The army, as it now stands, is small enough, and all efforts to further reduce it should receive the condemnation of the people. With indications of fresh labor troubles this summer, is it right to deprive the government of it only defence?

WE, in common with our Republican friends, are gratified to know that General Beaver was the choice of our colored fellow citizens for the nomination of Governor, he having received the entire vote of the colored delegation who attended the late Republican convention at Harrisburg, to whom we say, Vote solid for Hoyt; after which support your favorite, who will certainly be the successful candidate next time.

THE relative size of the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, according to the last census, is as follows: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Alleghaney, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Erie, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Allentown, Pottsville, York, Easton, Norristown, Altoona, Chester, Titusville, Danville, Meadville, Lock Haven, Corry, Pittston, Lebanon, Carlisle, Columbia, Carbondale, Chambersburg, New Castle, Johnstown, West Chester, Phoenixville, and Pottstown.

For the Bellefonte Republican.

Hints to School Directors.

It has been customary, during the last two or three years, for the school directors of Centre county to meet and draw up resolutions to reduce the salaries of public school teachers. But allow us to state this will not be the termination of those unwise acts. It cannot be denied that four-fifths of the public schools in Centre county are detained from making the progress they would make under the administration of the lately re-elected Superintendent, because of the trifling salaries which are paid for teachers. If this order of business is sustained a few years longer, the probabilities are that a teacher will be required to teach for nothing. This may be an arbitrary assertion, but should this reducing of salaries continue, it will certainly be the case.

The mystery to us is, what becomes of the school tax which the citizens of Centre county pay every year? The cry is hard times, which is all true enough; but it is not said, or at least ought not to be said, that the public schools should suffer all the loss by reducing the teachers' salaries to a mere pittance. And it is not a very hard task to prove to those who wish to notice the fact that there is something wrong. All we ask of you is to examine your school tax duplicates of five years ago. When times were in a flourishing condition—all the manufactories in full blast, plenty of work to do, and the laborer receiving full compensation for his hire—we say, examine your school tax duplicates of that time and see whether your school tax has decreased in accordance with the public school teacher's salary. We think not; it is as high as it ever was, and yet at the same time the teacher's salary has been reduced to such a pittance that it is scarcely possible to make an independent starvation. As stated before, if you investigate the matter closely, you will say, without hesitation, that there is something wrong, and that the sooner the school tax is increased the sooner the schools will proportionately increase. Superintendent Meyer, we believe, does all in his power to bring the public school system of Centre county second to none in the State, but it is impossible to do what he would like to do, for the simple reason that too low salaries are paid for teachers of competency to teach, and the result is that professional teachers shrink from duty and accept some other and more profitable vocation, for which we give them credit.

Quite a number of directors fail to recognize the amount of time and pecuniary advantages it requires to acquire the necessary preparation to be a successful teacher. Some argue that teachers receive too high wages, because they only work six hours a day while a mechanic is obliged to labor ten and twelve hours a day and not receive as much for his labor as the teacher who labors but six hours a day. But you must remember the preparation essential to successful teaching. Experience teaches that it takes four hundred and fifty to six hundred and fifty dollars to take a thorough course at one of our State Normal Schools, which we contend excels any other institution in preparing persons to teach successfully, because there is where you receive thorough instruction in all the branches taught in public schools, and, in connection with this, you receive practice in teaching, in fulfilling the requirements of law, by the teaching in the model school for twenty-one weeks at some Normal, which is the only institution that affords this opportunity.

But allow us to ask when it is expected that a teacher, who has prepared himself at one of these institutions to teach, can regain sufficient compensation for the time and money which he was obliged to spend for preparation? We say it is almost an impossibility ever to regain what you spend in preparation. There are would-be teachers all over the country who are attempting to teach every winter, and have scarcely spent four weeks' time or five dollars in money in their life preparing themselves to teach. But what does a school with such an instructor amount to? And yet it seems as if this class of teachers was most easily employed by some directors, just because they are willing to teach for about half the wages a prepared teacher ought to have.

How can we expect an architect to form a plan for a beautiful mansion who has never spent any time or pains in preparing himself in that particular profession? And we would call the man foolish who would employ such a man to perform that piece of work. This case implies exactly as well to the school director as it does to the man who employes the would-be architect, only the director is under greater responsibility than the architect employer, because the architect may ruin scores of buildings and still not do the amount of damage to the country which the poor teacher does, for the reason that buildings are but earthly and are of no avail to us after life, while the minds of the rising generation are not earthly but they shall live forever, and therefore it is the duty of directors to see that the best teachers obtainable are employed. Practicing economy is indeed a very good idea, but when school directors practice the same by employing cheap teachers to take charge of the public schools and instruct the rising generation, we contend that it is not practicing economy, but spending money in the most foolish manner.

We hope and trust that the directors, as well as all the rest of the tax payers, will think seriously over the matter, at which time they will observe that it would be to their interest to consider the practice of economy, as well as everything else, previous to its practice. But suffice it to say that as soon as we hear of a school director being in favor of hiring cheap teachers, we can readily form our opinion that he does not appreciate the importance of our public schools, and is not the man for that position. As stated before, substantially, there is no excuse whatever for these low salaries paid for teachers of the present day, because the school tax is as high as it was five years ago; and why not pay as much for public school teachers now as was paid then?

CENTRAL NORMAL STUDENT.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

DOWN WITH REVOLUTION!

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Citizens of the Country.

After the Democratic resolution to investigate the alleged Presidential frauds was passed, the Republican Congressional Committee issued the following address to the country:

To the Voters of the United States:

The Democratic House of Representatives has to-day by a party vote adopted a resolution which, under the pretense of an investigation, is to lay the foundation of a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the Resolution of the last Democratic House adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens in a unit against caucus dictation to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity in view of the public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this subject. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilere unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully-prepared opinion, deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his words:

"A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupation of the Chief Executive chair of the Government, and the connection of high Government officials with the frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the Manual the following: 'Election of President.' The Chair, therefore, rules that the preamble and resolution embraces questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme which, after five days' duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed, but the Democracy pursued its course shameless and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attemps at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder, and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed. The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued—and it is now fully inaugurated—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and to Mexicanize the government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the government while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law, order and stable government, and to overhelm with defeat the reckless agitators, who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the government they failed in a four year's war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee.
EUGENE HALE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary

Watkins' Regatta.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* says all the needful arrangements for the coming national amateur test regatta at Watkins, on Seneca Lake, are being rapidly perfected, and will be in complete readiness for that very interesting and exciting event, which has been definitely announced for the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, instant. In addition to the four-oared, pair-oared and single scull test races, the winners of which are to be sent to Europe at the expense of the Watkins Regatta Association as representative oarsmen of the United States, to compete with those of all other nations at at the foreign international regattas of 1878, the "straightway" four-oared race of the national amateur association of American oarsmen, which cannot take place this year at Newark, on the Passaic, because of the narrowness and crookedness of that river, will be rowed at this test regatta; also several other stirring races, in which good prizes as well as incidental purses will be contended for. To accommodate persons desiring to visit Watkins, the Pennsylvania railroad company will commence the sale of tickets to that place, commencing on the 25th inst.

Paris.

Opening of the Grand Show.—The Disadvantages of a Crowd.—The Scene from the Trocadero.—Soldiers and Sailors on Exhibition.—Comparison of Fairmount Park and the Camp de Mars.—An Adventure in a Tunnel.—Notes and Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

PAVILION OF THE TROCADERO,
PARIS, May, 1st, 1878.

Here I sit, tired and worn out, it is true, but with the supreme satisfaction of having seen the opening of the Exhibition. That is to say, I saw the backs of a great many people who were sitting in front of me, for I was one of those fortunates or unfortunates, it is hard to tell which, whose strip of pasteboard adorned with a yellow cross in the middle consigned the possessor to the southwest wing of the Trocadero, nearly opposite to the grand cascade and with a good view down the bridge of Jena and into the Champ de Mars—only there were so many people in front of me, that it was but now and then one could get a glimpse of Marshal McMahon and the grand procession. It was as it always is on such occasions, in France no less than in the United States; there was an immense amount of elbowing, a simultaneous standing upon seats as soon as the procession came in sight, very few *gendarmes* where they were wanted, but any quantity of them half a mile off, and not the remotest possibility of hearing a single word spoken by Mr. Tisserene de Bort, the Ministry of Commerce, or anybody else. Then, once in a while, I got a glimpse through the solid wall of flesh before me. I could see the white head of the Marshal opposite a brown head which I suppose was that of M. de Bort, the mouth of which was opening and closing in quick rapidity as if its owner said something, which he doubtless did.

But judging from what I *did* see after all the speech-making and receptions were over, the opening was a grand success. It is teue that very much remains to be done yet before the Exhibition itself will be complete, and really worthy of a thorough inspection; but the last two or three days have done wonders, especially in the French Department, and there was a smaller display of packing cases than I had expected to find. At the entrance to our own division stood Commissioner General McCormick with his assistants, flanked on one side by a detachment of Marines, and on the other by a squad of sailors from the "Constitution," which is now at Havre. All the officers were in full dress uniform, and our jacktars looked neat and natty in their Sunday rig, comparing favorably with the English sailors who were placed at the entrance to the British division, about fifty yards off, and who were as handsome a body of brawny fellows as anybody would wish to see.

The most interesting, as well as most complete, exhibit to-day was the exhibition of soldiery by the various powers, great and small. As I said in a former letter, every country must furnish its own guard to protect and take care of the goods on exhibition in its department, and these are picked men from the armies and navies of the respective countries. The danish guard attracted considerable attention, and caused even Marshal McMahon to pause in front of them and make a few complimentary remarks to the commanding officer; they were tall, well-made fellows, dressed in white pantaloons, dark-blue frock-coats trimmed with red, white gloves, and large *shakres* of peculiar pattern. Not far from them were their late antagonists, the Prussians, in dark green uniforms and the peaked helmet by which a German soldier may be known all over the world. The Chinese and Japanese soldiers looked extremely odd, but carried Remington rifles of the latest pattern and trowel-bayonets made in Providence, R. I. Looking down the main avenue, these lines of soldiers, all differing in uniform, bearing, and looks generally presented a striking appearance, especially in the act of "presenting arms" as the procession passed.

And now a few words of the exhibition itself. Those who come here expecting to find a counterpart of our Centennial will be disappointed, no single structure on the Camp de Mars can compare with the "Main Building" in Fairmount Park in 1876. While the main aisle of the exhibition building on the Champ de Mars is some three hundred feet longer than that at Philadelphia, it is less than half its height, and is broken up and marred by a number of transepts, which utterly disturb the perspective. Hence, there is no *tout ensemble*, no striking vista, as when one entered our Main Building from either end; and the large canvass screens which are suspended under the glass roof to ward off the rays of the sun have an oppressive effect, that does not compare favorably with the free and airy loftiness of the Philadelphia structure. Viewed in, its details, however, the French are ahead of us, but for this perfection of minuteness and details, generally grand effects have unfortunately been sacrificed.

What an American will also miss here, is the magnificent ground which surrounded our Exhibition at Fairmount Park; for with the exception of the large open place in front of the main facade, or *galerie d' Jena*, as it is called because it faces the bridge of that name, there is nothing but buildings on that side of the river. On the other side, there is the magnificent cascade and park of the Trocadero Palace, about two hundred acres in extent, dotted over with restaurants, cafes and the special buildings erected by Japan, China, Sweden, and Norway, Hungary, Tomis, Persia, and Algeria—the last named building close to the *Porte de Chaillot*, being particularly magnificent. The most superb view of the Exhibition, as a whole, is from the middle of the Bridge of Jena looking either way, and no more magnificent view than that had from this point was presented at Philadelphia.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, just as I was passing the aquarium, I heard a cry in the direction of the *Porte Delessent*, at the head of the *Rue Le Notre*, and looking in that direction, saw the palisades give away and a vast concourse of people, of both sexes and all ages, rush over the broken timbers into the open place. In vain did the mounted *gendarmes* try to stop the crowd which rushed forward like a tidal wave, reaching the Bridge in less than two minutes, just as the tail-end of the procession had crossed over. I was carried with the resistless throng, and found myself presently jammed up against one of the small *chiosgues* on the Quai Hilly, near the point where the large water conduits enter the bridge. At this place there is a sort of tunnel between the real roadway of the bridge and the temporary roadway above, which latter rests upon the stone balusters of the bridge, extending over both its sides; and into this tunnell I, and some five or six others, managed to make our escape. Picking our way carefully among the network of gas pipes, water pipes, and telegraph wires with which this tunnel is filled, not without stumbling and falling several times, we finally emerged into daylight at the other end, in the very midst of the royal party that formed a part of the procession. I was so near that I could have shaken hands both with Prince of Wales and the Crown-Prince of Denmark, and as there was no way of breaking the rows of soldiers which lined the road on both sides, then we marched until a *gendarme* came to the rescue and rescue and relieved us from our embarrassing position. So, after all, I saw more of the procession than I wanted to!

Among recent arrivals is Colonel T. W. Nox, the famous traveller, who, as the Parisians say, "thinks no more of going around the world than a fly around an apple!" Mme. Schliemann, wife of the celebrated Trojan explorer, is also here, but, I regret to say, in very delicate health. Prince Lucien Murat, who died here last week at the age of seventy-five, spent most of his life in America. He returned to France in 1848, and became a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was appointed a Senator in 1857, and created Prince. He leaves two daughters, the Duchesse de Mouchy and the Princess Charlotte.

Mr. Samuel Small, the celebrated "Old Si" of the Atlanta, (Ga.,) "Constitution," with Mrs. Small, has also arrived here as a member of Commissioner McCormick's staff, and is stopping at the Hotel Laffitte. Finally, Mr. Edwin B. Haskill, editor of the Boston *Herald*, is here, and has taken up his quarters at the Hotel de la Courome.

LOUIS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, '78.

Many significant incidents confirm the belief that a large majority of Democratic Congressmen have been bull-dozed and terrorized into an endorsement of Potter's demand for an investigation through fear that the dogs would be let loose on them and they be convicted of party infidelity by a small minority of Tilden's abettors aided by a little handful of dyed-in-the-wool Bourbons. Many Southern Congressmen particularly, have indicated their contempt of Tilden, and their preference for Hayes, as between the two men. Not a few Northern and Western Democratic Representatives have been quite as outspoken in the same direction; and notwithstanding the assertions of unanimity sent away from here by the Tilden engineers to soldify the party and reconcile it to this palpable violation of the spirit of its pledges to cheerfully abide the decision of the Electoral Commission, there is a formidable element opposed to the present proceedings. Every new developement indicates that the foxey old gentleman at Gramercy Park was the real author of the Blair memorial and the Florida "Confessions;" that he has a little army still at work manufacturing *ex-parte* confessions; that subordination and perjury have no terrors to him and that to accomplish the desperate purposes in view—the voluntary or enforced retirement of Hayes and the substitution therefor of Samuel J. Tilden—he will not hesitate to broach a new band. The resolution is still pending before the House, just where it was the moment after Potter offered it. Under Hale's lead Republican co-operation was pledged if his amendment was accepted, including in the inquiry the bull-dozed States of the last Presidential campaign. Otherwise they will oppose the conspiracy to the bitter end. Democrats believe they will have sufficient force to-morrow to force the resolution through. Mean time they have refused to adopt Young's amendment declaring they have no intention to unseat Hayes, and several propositions to go on with the business of the session, postponing a further vote on Potter's resolution till the arrival of their absentees. That, in brief is the attitude the two parties now occupy towards each other and the country; and it is called upon to decide between them.

Professor Henry's funeral was attended yesterday by representives of many societies, Government officials, foreign representatives and by private citizens—a great concourse; all attesting their respect for his noble character and deepest regret at his death.

Since the introduction of Potter's resolution very little has been done in the House as after a few votes each day showing the Democrats they had not sufficient strength to carry out their cut-and-dried programme, they have forced an adjournment; and the resulting demoralization seems to have permeated the Senate and it has done little of importance for a full week. The corrupt means by which the vote of several Congressional subsidies are believed to have been procured in past years has brought the whole business into such odium that there is danger in the estimation of some that we may go too far towards the other extreme under the anti-sulisidy impetus imparted by the Pacific Mail resolutions and some others made within the past five years. It appears the sincere conviction of some Senators that we can do much to review our shipping interests, to make a market for our products, and in various other ways to restore old-time prosperity by granting a moderate subsidy to a proposed line of steamships to Brazil. To facilitate its passage the bill granting it was incorporated with an appropriation bill. But the Senate has decided aversely to that method of pushing it through, as not germane to the appropriation; and if passed it will have to run the gauntlet of the House and Senate as a separate measure. Its promoters are much cast down at that but not wholly destroyed and will try to secure its adoption in the way last indicated.

Collector Weitzel is here and has refused to resign as requested. It is understood that he denies the existence of a "whiskey ring" in Cincinnati, or that he has played into its hands, if it has an existence, as intimated when his resignation was asked.

Rumored Communistic Societies, our relations with Mexico, Sitting Bull's menaces and the more remote possibility of becoming envolved in the British-Russian complications, probably all influenced the introduction of the bill which proposes provides contingently for call out 75,000 volunteers. While the feeling here is that we should honestly observe all our treaty obligations, no gratuitous service in John Bull's behalf and that must prove correspondingly inimical to Russia, would be approved, judging from sentiment here.

Great preparations have been made for the funeral of Professor Henry this P. M. His death is universally referred to with unfeigned regret.

LEO.

Additional Local Matters.

Dances on Half Moon hill are frequent.

The churches last Sunday were well attended.

Communists appear to be scarce in this place.

His Honor, Judge Mayer, will be here at court on the 4th of June.

We acknowledge the receipt of public documents from Hon. L. A. Mackey.

A Photograph Album for 50 pictures only 50 cents, at John C. Miller & Co's.

Our jolly friend, J. I. Hagerman, paid Lock Haven a pop visit yesterday.

Snow Shoe is 825 feet higher than Bellefonte, according to a late State survey.

There will be a platform dance on Half Moon hill on Friday evening, May 24th.

John C. Miller & Co., have just received a large lot of umbrellas which they will sell very low.

The heavy rain of Monday morning and evening laid low the grain in many fields in this locality.

Rev. Mr. Prideaux will occupy the Jacksonville and Hublersburg Presbyterian church on Sunday, June 9th.

Time is money: of course it is, or how could you 'spend an evening?' We answer by spending it at Sechler's buying a lot of groceries at low prices.

Three persons were admitted by letter into the Methodist church last Sunday morning. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, after the morning service, to a large number of communicants.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of J. H. Hulshizer, of Light street, Columbia county, who has established an agency in this county for his threshers and cleaners. Philip Teats is the agent for Centre county.

Last Saturday evening Governor Curtin lectured at Millheim on "Russia and the Russians," for the benefit of the Millheim band. The lecture room was crowded, and a handsome sum realized. The lecture is spoken of in the highest terms, and is described as being one of the most interesting of the Governor's subjects. Mr. Curtin was accompanied over the mountain by Judge Orvis, J. L. Spangler, Esq., and Dr. Harris.

S. & A. Loeb dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets and General Merchandise.

Always AHEAD! We always lead in PRICES, and make others follow!

HOW TO PRACTICE ECONOMY! A SHORT TREATISE ON SAVING MONEY!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING JUDICIOUSLY!

A Dollar will go farther now than ever before in the History of our Country, by judicious handling, and we will show you how to do it:

25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	

The Quality of all our Goods ADVANCED and the Prices VERY MUCH REDUCED.

Good CALICOES a 4 cents per yard.			
Good COTTONADES for Pantaloons, at . .	10 cents,	worth	20
Good CHEVIOTS for Shirting, at . . .	10 "	"	15
Good TABLE LINENS at	30 "	"	50
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	6 "	"	12½
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	8 "	"	15
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	10 "	"	18
Good RUSSIA CRASH at	12½ "	"	18
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	50 "	"	100
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	75 "	"	150
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	100 "	"	200
Ladies' GAITERS for . $1.00.	Ladies' SHOES for .		$1.00
KID GLOVES, two buttons, for 50 cents.			

Spring Shades of CAMBRICS at . . .	8 cents	per yard,	worth 12½
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	8 "	"	" 12½
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . . .	10 "	"	" 15
Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . . .	12½ "	"	" 25
Spring Shades of BOUVETTES at . . .	15 "	"	" 30
Black ALPACAS for 25 cents, never before less than 40 cents.			
Wash POPLINS, good styles, at 10 cents per yard.			
DRESS LINEN for 20 cents, sold last season at 35 cents.			
Spring SHAWLS for 50 cents. Shawls at 75 cents.			
Spring SHAWLS for $1.00. Fine Shawls at $1.50.			
Ladies' CORSETS for 30 cents.			
Spool COTTON for 2 cents a spool.			
Black CASHMERES for 50 cents—all wool.			

Trimming Silks, all shades, Galoon Braids, Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, all the different thousand-and-one styles of Dress Trimmings always on hand; Ladies' Neck Ties, Bows, Lace Barbs, Hat Ornaments, Veilings, Kid Gloves, etc., etc.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES! HAMBURG EDGINGS!! HAMBURG INSERTINGS!!!

HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	Beautiful styles at 10 cents.
HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	

250 New Styles of CARPETS! in all conceivable colors and styles, from 20 cts. per yard up to $2. The LARGEST line ever kept in a country store.

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADINGS AND WINDOW FIXTURES.

THIS IS NO IDLE BLAST! WE MEAN ALL WE ADVERTISE!! CALL AND BE CONVINCED!!!

Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

S. & A. LOEB.

Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that we announce, by request of his many friends, D. G. Ganoe, to be a candidate before the coming Republican convention for the office of county commissioner. We shall have something to say upon this announcement in a future issue, perhaps next week.

Mr. John M. Duncan, well and favorably known throughout the county, has been engaged to collect and solicit subscriptions to the REPUBLICAN. He will make a tour of the county and visit every subscriber, if possible, who is in arrears. We bespeak for him the kind consideration of our friends.

A small gypsy camp was last week located on the pike just beyond the toll gate. Many curious people visited these nomadic people, and some, we believe, had their fortunes told.

Katie Derstine, who was injured some time ago at Duncan's mill, is getting along as well as possible. In all probability, she will lose her right limb below the knee.

Nothwithstanding the backward weather, Sechler & Co. are up with the season with their stock of groceries, which they are selling at reduced prices.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.—"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it.
20-2t. —A WORKINGMAN."

A Letter Going Round the World.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following remarkable history of a letter's journeyings: A letter was mailed in the New York post-office on February 6, 1876, containing ten gold sovereigns, and directed to Mary Botten, Aschueha, Australia. The letter was sent to San Francisco, and was returned to New York. Thence it was sent to London, to Australia, to the dead-letter office at Sydney, and thence, at the request of the sender, it was forwarded to Demmuquillen, New South Wales. Not delivered there it next went to the dead-letter office at Melboune, thence to London, thence to the dead-letter office at Washington, and finally it came back to New York, more than two years after it started. But the sovereigns were missing. Inquiry at the foreign office elicited the response that the case was closed. It was afterwards found from marks on the envelope that the loss must have occurred between Sydney and Melbourne. The case was again opened, and the result was that the sovereigns were found in the Melbourne office in their buckskin covering. George Wilson, the sender, recently received the money from Postmaster James. More than forty letters were sent from the New York office regarding the matter.

READING NOTICES.

The Crisis.

What think you would be the result if the earth should stop spinning around the sun? Were you ever near a large and intricate machine when one of its wheels became clogged or broken—near enough to hear the grating, jarring clash, the sudden, deafening crash? Astronomers assure us that precisely similar effects, only on an inconceivably grander scale, would be produced if our earth—one of the wheels in the universe-machine—would suddenly cease its revolutions. In other words, there would be a general clash and crash of satellites, planets, and systems. What we term financial crisises are due to similar causes. One of the wheels in the finance-machine becomes clogged, perhaps shattered. The terrible Wall street "crash" which follows is communicated to every part of the financial mechanism of the country. But analogies do not stop here. There is that other mechanism, the most intricate of all—sometimes called an organism because it generates its own forces—the human machine. When one of its members fails to perform its office, the whole system is thrown into disorder. Members before considered unassailable, break down under the unnatural pressure. The shock comes, and utter prostration is the result. Reparation can only be effected by the restoration of the impaired parts and the re-adjustment of its levers,—the physical forces. There is one part of the machine more liable to disorder than any other,—the great balance-wheel of the machine.

The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set it at work and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, used daily, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, taken in very small doses, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may by completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

"TO DO as folks of fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. 18-4t

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.
9-27-1y-cow

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the United States. 36-cow-tf

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-cow

New Advertisements.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 19 21 1y

A chance TO MAKE some Money, Sure. "Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 19 15 3m

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellfonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business May 1, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$279,348.70
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,789.52
" " other National Banks	647.99
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,039.18
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,200.03
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,723.67
Premiums paid	39.74
Checks and other cash items	3,003.22
Bills of other Banks	555.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	341.17
Specie	900.00
Legal tender notes	39,375.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$496,588.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	8,155.94
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to checks	68,113.67
Time certificates of deposits	144,852.67
Due to other National Banks	39,522.92
" " State Banks and Bankers	943.02
Total	$496,588.22

State of Pennsylvania, COUNTY OF CENTRE. [S. S.]

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourteenth day of May, 1878.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES, ADAM HOY, W. P. HUMES, } Directors.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

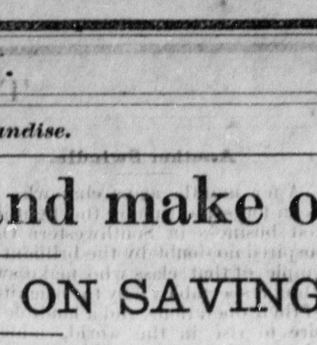
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James M. Thompson, deceased, late of Potters Mills, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Houserville, May 17, 1878. Administrator.
10 21 6t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Will be exposed at public sale, in Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., at the late residence of J. C. Bricker, deceased, on Saturday the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real eastate, late the property of J. C. Bricker, to wit: All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Harris, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north-east corner of lot owned by Mrs. Joseph Myers, thence along said seat and lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Boal, west 50 rods to a stone, thence along lands belonging to Stover's heirs north 22½ deg. west 60 rods to elm tree, thence along land belonging to Stover's heirs north 37½ deg. east 64 rods to a stone, thence along Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike south 8 degrees east 60 rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and ninety-nine perches, net measure, the greater part being heavily timbered with first-class white oak timber, and all being land of excellent quality.

Terms of sale will be made know on day of sale by JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
20-4t Executor.

50 Diamond, Star, Egg, Rose and Floral Cards with name. Securbe & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y. 19-4t

New Adertisements.



FARMERS AND THRESHERS

wishing to purchase first-class articles of

Threshers and Cleaners,

Also one and two-horse tread powers and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four-horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, MANUFACTUERR,
Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.
PHILIP TEATS, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
v10n21 3m*

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, whatever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver*, or *nerves?* You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
20 1m

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 21 4t

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New Advertisements.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared and good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.
E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-tf

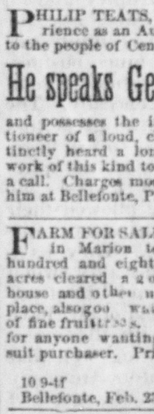
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Leathers—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Frederick Leathers, deceased, late of Howard township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, WM. T. LEATHERS, } Executors.
Mountain Eagle P. O. 17-6w

$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER. Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 19 6t

$50 SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring*. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.
G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia
21 4t



Celebrated Library EXTENSION LAMP!

Adapted to any room, high or low ceiling. Lowered to table when in use, and raised by merely touching. *Perfectly safe from falling.* Lights without removing chimney. Quite as convenient as gas, and at ¼ the expense. The same extension principle is applied to all our chandeliers not exceeding 6 lights. The advantages are: increased light with same consumption of oil, by having the light where wanted; safety, can not be knocked over or upset. The extension machinery is simple, and cannot possibly give way. Cuts of Extension Lamp and chandeliers of all styles furnished free. We sell all lamps having merit. A. J. WEIDENER, Dealer in Lamps and Glassware, 36 S. Second Street, Philadelphia. 10 4t

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Hard Times.

"How is business?" is a question asked a thousand times a day, and almost invariably the reply is, "Very dull—but little doing." And we hear reports from all over the country of mills lying idle, manufactories working on half-time and thousands of people out of employment. The quantity of goods manufactured and sold is very much less than it was ten years ago, and people are asking with fear and trembling: "What is to be the end? Will better times never come?"

It has occurred to us that our whole community may possibly be laboring under a mistake; may not clearly apprehend what good times really mean. If we carefully examine the matter, perhaps we shall find, after all, that there is quite as much business done at the present time as is necessary—as much as is well for the public good.

The majority of our people are agriculturists. Have there been any complaints from this class that, on account of the diminution of manufacture, they have been compelled to do without articles of necessity—or luxury? Or is it true that the full demand of the country is supplied?

Notice the comparative amount of imports at the present time and it will be found much below the average of former years. If it were three times as great, would it add anything to our prosperity as a nation or otherwise? Every million dollars' worth of foreign goods sold helps to make business lively, and gives employment to a class whose labor as producers would be much more advantageous than as traffickers. And who are benefited thereby? The importers and their clerks mainly. The money to pay for the goods goes out of the country, when it could be well employed at home.

This increase of imports, however, has really but little effect on the amount of business done. If the goods were really needed they would be produced here, if not imported.

As an example of the effect of this stagnation in business, let us take any branch of manufacture—say of hats. Why is it not as flourishing now as ten years ago? Simply because the people buy cheaper hats and less of them. He who spent five dollars for a hat then, contents himself now with one worth three—and not only so, but he will make the three dollar hat serve him longer than the other used to do. The same is true of all other branches of manufacture.

Do you point to the list of failures—petitions in Bankruptcy and all sorts of insolvency—and ask the reason? Our answer is simply this—there has been too much business done and this is the result. Credit has been given too generally. The desire to sell has been so great that traders have neglected to ask in relation to their customers the question that should be first—is he honest? They have allowed their desire to do a large business to overcome their prudence. They have offered bribes for rascality when they gave credit to men without sufficient capital. Many, not all, have gone into business with the intention of failing knowing well that settlements with creditors are easily made—too easily for the good of morality.

Another reason is, the inflation of currency during the war gave a fictitious value of property, and induced speculation. Many were induced to buy what they could not pay for, getting credit for a large percentage of the amount. Values seemed to increase, and they thought they were rich and spent their money accordingly. This lavishness pervaded all circles. The mechanic who received five dollars for eight hours' work, saved no more than when he had half that amount for laboring ten hours. The whole community was blinded. Now their eyes are opened. He who thought he was rich finds his debts more than his property is worth. John Randolph said the philosopher's stone was "Pay as you go." Unbounded credit has ruined thousands.

Look at this question and answer it truly: Is not this country better off both as regards real property, and its capacity for production than it was ten years ago? Will not the next census show a marked increase? Is there not more capital now than then?

It is true capitalists are fearful—their money is not in circulation. Manufacturing is not profitable, they say, and trade is hazardous. They do not know one thing that they ought to have learned years ago: viz: that the safest bank of deposit is a bank of earth. There is not a dollar of spare capital in the country that could not be safely and profitably invested in improving the soil, or where, as in some portions of the great West, it needs no improvement, in bringing it under cultivation, plowing and stocking it. Such manufactories as are needed, will be kept at work, the rest can stop without detriment to the country. The capital invested in them can be put to other uses, and the operatives become industries and independent workers of the soil.

When agriculture in this country receives the attention it deserves, we shall hear no more of *Hard Times.*—*Rural New Yorker.*

Another Swindle.

A few months ago a chap, who had been for some time in the lightning-rod business in Southwestern Ohio, inspired no doubt by the brilliant example of that class who make swindling respectable (?) by the magnitude of their operations, and a laudible desire to rise in the world, suddenly blossomed out into a real estate speculator. Calling on a farmer to solicit the job of putting rods on his buildings, he was told that as the farm was for sale, he did not wish to go to the expense of lightning-rods. "Well," says Mr. Lightning-Rod, "I have a son-in-law who wishes to buy a farm. What is your price?" "Fifty-five dollars an acre," says the farmer. The man (whom we call Mr. Rod) looked over the farm, expressed himself pleased with it, and drove off. The next day he came back and said that his son-in-law had bought a farm in Ross Co., but that he knew a party in Cleveland who wanted a nice farm and he was sure he could sell it to him, and would do so if the farmer would enter into a written agreement to give him all he could get above $55 an acre. This was agreed to and the following article drawn up and signed:

"I hereby agree that if Mr. Rod makes a sale of my farm, he is to have all he gets over $8,415, and his commission is to come in first note, if first payment is over $5,000." Signed. FARMER.

As soon as the agreement was signed Mr. Rod said, "I am going to ask $75 an acre for this farm. The man I know is from Cleveland, and has a rich father and is able to pay a good price. He has been looking at a farm that was held at $150 per acre, and I believe he will buy as quick at $75 as at $60 per acre."

This was August 20th, and on the 21st, Mr Rod came back with a dashing looking fellow whom we will call Mr. Pard. Mr. P. was very much pleased with the farm and very soon struck a bargain at a figure which made Mr. Rod's commission $2,600. Mr. P. takes out a big roll of money and pays $500 down to bind the bargain, a note for $2,000 was drawn up, payable in sixty days and secured by mortgage on the farm, and other notes and mortgages were given for the deferred payments. The note for $2,000 was indorsed by the farmer to Mr. Rod, to pay him for selling the farm, and a deed was made to Mr. P., and it looked as though all the parties were satisfied. Mr. Rod took the note to a bank at the county seat and offered to take $2,500 cash for it. As the farmer whose indorsement was on the note was known to be good the suspicions of the cashier was aroused, from the fact that so large a discount was offered. He proposed to telegraph to Cleveland and if a favorable answer was received, to take the note. Upon this Mr. Rod said he knew where he could sell it, and left the bank. In the meantime the farmer began to be suspicious and telegraphed to Cleveland, to the officers of the bank which Mr. P. had given as reference, and received the answer, "We know no such party." The farmer at once caused the arrest of Mr. Rod, who was fortunately within reach. He had sold the $2,000 note, but when arrested and taken before a magistrate, $800 in money and lightning-rod notes to the amount of some $1,500 were found on his person. These were turned over to the farmer, who receipted for them and drew up an article agreeing to give Mr. Rod his liberty and return his money and papers if he would return the $2,000 note. Mr. Rod finding himself in a tight place got back and restored the farmer his note and he (the farmer) is now $500 ahead in money, but his farm is deeded to Mr. Pard, who does not seem to think the climate of Southwestern Ohio very healthy; at least he never comes to see his farm. If Mr. Lightning rod had had about one more day's time, he would probably have got away with his $2,500, and after replacing Mr. Pard's $500, they would have had $2,000 to deviде between them, while the farmer would have been held for Mr. Pard's note of $2,000, with his own indorsement, and secured by a mortgage on his own farm, but deeded to a man that could not be found. The scriptural injunction that we should "be careful to entertain strangers," is all right, but facts show that we should be more careful how we trade with them.—*Practical Farmer.*

Asparagus.

If new beds are to be made, get one-year-old plants, and give them all the room that can be afforded. The old directions for a family garden were to put the plants 12x18 inches. This will do if no more space can be afforded, but market-growers find that the wider the space the better the crop. Some who grow for markets, set the plants as wide apart as 6x4 feet, and find this the most profitable for field culture. This would, of course, be impracticable in a family garden, where 2x2 feet will be wide enough. The old practice of manuring a bed to last for years, is not now followed. The plants at setting should have a good supply of manure, and then an annual dressing afterwards. Asparagus should not be cut until the third year after setting.

Sheep Growing in the Great American Desert.

A writer in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, who is ventilating his opinion of the capacity of the plains as a great sheep range, opens on the subject in the following strain:

From all I can gather, the "Great American Desert" is the natural home of the sheep. West of the Missouri there are 1,000,000,000 acres of land on which sheep can be grazed better and to more advantage than any other country in the world. Commencing at Grand Island, on the Union Pacific railroad, 150 miles west of Omaha, the grazing belt, 800 miles wide, extends west over 1,000 miles. On this enormous tract of land all the sheep in the world may be placed, and still there would be room for more.

Courtesy Among Patrons.

Hospitality, if not a virtue in itself, is the offshoot of the better elements of the human heart. To foster mutual respect among Patrons, to develop those kindly feelings which make humanity better and happier, is the cardinal object of the Grange. Therefore, when we regard in full scope the principles of our order, we cannot believe that any one fully within their influence would be neglectful of such a duty as hospitality, or fail to exercise that courtesy which one Patron should rightfully bestow upon another. That as there is no compulsion in this respect, so much the stronger is the obligation.

When we meet a Patron in a strange section we have those claims upon him which the brotherhood has established, and if he does not recognize by his conduct, the bonds which unite us, he is unfaithful to the order. Do not pass by your brother on the other side like "the priest and Levite," nor after a hand-shake and "how do you do," leave him to his own resources. Make him welcome. By so doing prove yourself a true Patron, and he certainly will show himself your brother by not trespassing upon your kindness. If you accept courtesy, do it graciously, and not in a spirit of arrogance, or in a patronizing way. Don't take occasion when in the hall of a remote and perhaps struggling Grange, to brag about the superiority of the accommodations of your home Grange, and thus cause unpleasant feelings by your ill-timed contrasts. If you have enjoyed the order under the most favorable circumstances, try in a genial, kindly way to encourage those who have embraced the order under obstacles which you have not experienced and cannot appreciate. The seed which you can sow on such occasions, if it is of the right kind, will find a fertile soil, and will bring forth the best fruits.

Patrons can greatly improve themselves as well as do good service to the order by traveling among the brethren. They will not only impart, but receive valuable ideas. Among other things they will find that fraternal regard is not only the noblest, but most conspicuous trait of the Grange.—*Farmers Friend.*

To Exterminate the Red Ant.

Professor Leidy states that when he purchased his present residence, while it was undergoing repair, he noticed a fragment of bread, left by the workmen in one of the second story rooms with the little red ants. Apprehending that the house was seriously infested, to ascertain whether it was so, he placed a piece of sweet cake in every room from the cellar to the attic. At noon every piece was found covered with the ants. Having provided a cup of turpentine oil, each piece was picked up with forceps, and the ants tapped into the oil. The cake was replaced, and in the evening was found covered with ants. The same process was gone through the following two, morning, noon and night. The third day the number of ants had diminished, and on the fourth there were none. He at once concluded the ants had all been destroyed, but in the attic he found a few feeding on dead house flies, which led him to suppose that the remainder had become suspicious of the sweet cake. He accordingly distributed through the house pieces of bacon, which were afterwards found swarming with ants. This was repeated with the same result for several days, when, in like manner with the cake, the ants finally ceased to visit the bacon. Pieces of cheese were next tried, with the same results, but with an undoubted thinning in the multitude of ants. When the cheese proved no longer attractive, re-collecting the feast on dead flies in the attic dead grasshoppers were slipped from the garden. These again proved to much for the ants, and after a few days' trial neither the grasshoppers nor anything else attracted them. They appeared to have been thoroughly exterminated, nor has the house since been infested with them. Professor Leidy regards the action of the ants as indicating a ready disposition to become circumspect.

Household Recipes.

TAPIOCA FARINA.—A lady sends the following recipe for a most excellent dessert made from tapioca farina, or Brazilian Cassava, as the manufacturer's label terms it. We speak from experience in pronouncing it the best custard pudding of the period—far superior to the desserts made from tapioca in its usual commercial form: To one quart of milk take two spoonfuls of the farina; put the farina in a portion of the milk to swell, set on the stove and stir occasionally, then add remainder of milk, beat yelks of two eggs light and stir in; sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. When first put in oven stir frequently till it begins to thicken; when sufficiently baked, take out; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add pulverized sugar to stiffen, and put over the top of the custard, set it back in the oven till slightly browned, eat with cream when cold for dessert.

A PERFECT CLEANSING FLUID.—Every housekeeper should have ready and at hand a good preparation for removing grease spots from carpets, coat collars and woolen fabrics generally. The following recipe will make such a preparation, and is also excellent for washing alpaca and other dress goods: Take two ounces ammonia, same of white castile soap, one ounce of alcohol, same each of glycerine and ether. Cut the soap fine and dissolve in pint of rain water over the fire, and add two quarts of soft water; when lukewarm add the other ingredients; keep the bottle well corked. To clean coat collars, &c., take a little of the fluid in a cup of water, apply with woolen rag and wipe well with second rag. To wash dress goods, take a pail of lukewarm water and put in a tea cup of the fluid, stir around well the goods in this and then rinse well in clean water; iron on the wrong side while damp.

A NICE SOUP.—Lovers of good soup will find the following recipe worth trying—now that tomatoes are down to ten cents per can: To a quart can of tomatoes add a pint of cold water and stew quickly for fifteen minutes; then strain through colander and add one quart of strong beef broth, bring to a boil, and serve with small pieces of stale bread toasted brown, seasoned with butter, salt and pepper to suit the taste.

WE clip the following item from the *Kansas Farmer*; as it has a local bearing, we transfer it as an item of interest to our columns:

EDITOR FARMER: I should like to inquire, through the columns of your paper, as to the customary method of disposing of the farmers' grain crops with you. Are their grain dealers at railroad stations, generally, who buy from the farmers, or do the farmers have their co-operative or grange stores?

I should like to locate somewhere in your State to engage in the business of buying and shipping grain, and as I am not a granger, perhaps ther farmers would not deal with an outsider, hence this inquiry to know the feeling on this subject.

DAN'L MCBRIDE,
Bellefonte, Pa.

[Grain buyers are found at all the principal railroad stations, who purchase grain of the farmers and ship east. The farmers sell to the dealer who pays the best price, and asks no questions as to his grange or anti-granger proclivities.—ED].

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the gutted humors, cleanse the stomach, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowles; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours very respectfully,

MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary,
Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

DECEMBER 27, 1877.

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VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold.

Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO.,
Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

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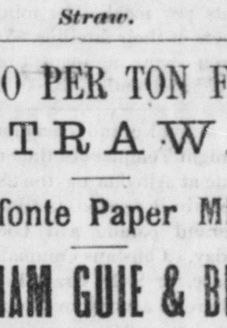

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Miscellaneous.

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Walker township has a horse thirty-four years old.

Col. Brown left last Thursday for Kansas.

Henry Grove, of Howard, will leave on the first of June for Kansas.

Court commences in Clearfield county next Monday.

Ross Barrows, a graduate of State College, is studying law with General Merril, at Lock Haven.

The celebrated Jubilee Singers are booked for a concert at Filmore church, Thursday evening.

General Beaver will orate at Curwinsville, Clearfield county, on Decoration day.

Monte Ward, formerly of this place, is pitching for the "Crickets," of Binghamton, N. Y.

The Bush House placed a new register on its counter last Monday morning.

And now the jolly, good natured office seeker makes it a point to stop and grasp your hand in a vice-like manner.

We regret that the dark horse of the axe factory, was not equal last Thursday night to the gray horse of our office.

Only one of the robbers who stole the horse and buggy from Smith & Probst, at Lock Haven, was arrested last week at Turbotville.

The excellent farm known as the Bailey place, in Furguson township, has been purchased by Mr. McCracken. We are glad that so good a neighbor has so strong a foothold in our midst.

It is an undisputed fact that J. Newman, Jr., rivals all other merchants in low prices. His store contains the largest stock of ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods to be found in the county.

Mr. B. B. Else, of Milesburg, had both of his wrists severely strained and barely escaped with his life by the running off of a colt which he and two other amateurs were endeavoring to break.

Jas. S. McCalmont, of Marion township, lost a very valuable cow last week. She was turned out into a clover field, and eating too much, became filled with gas, from the effects of which she died. It was a short horn grade, and one of the best he had.

A couple of chaps on Allegheny street, near the Brockerhoff House, exhibited a new and novel bridle bit last Saturday afternoon. The manner in which they illustrated its practical benefits caused considerable amusement among the bystanders.

The frosts in the early part of last week done more or less damage in the county. In a number of localities almost all the fruit was destroyed and the gardens ruined. At several points it was so cold that snow fell. We trust the crops were not seriously injured.

We are glad to see that our ex-Sheriff, Benjamin Shaffer, knows better and does better, who lately for his children and their friends fitted up a croquet ground, the handsomest in the county. His ground is 60 by 40, beautifully level and lighted by six large torches.

A new candidate for public favor, the *Centre Herald*, made its appearance last Friday. It is an eight-page sheet, neatly printed, and as Joe Furey says, has "patent bowels." Mr. Frank Bailey's name appears as editor, with Newton S. Bailey as Associate. We extend a friendly hand to new paper.

On Saturday, 11th inst., Mr. MaConley, of Jacksonville, raised a barn of moderate size. A good dinner was served to the many friends who came to help. Abundant were the office-seekers, who, through much hand-shaking and friendly words, sought to ingratiate themselves. Few escaped their gracious manners.

Death of Abraham Sussman.

A telegram from Philadelphia last Monday morning announced the death of Mr. Abraham Sussman, of this place. For several months Mr. S. has been a sufferer from dropsy of the heart, and gone to Philadelphia for medical attention. Mr. Sussman was born in Bavaria being about 65 years of age at the time of of his death. He came to this country about forty years ago. Many of the older citizens remember him in his earlier days when he went through the county peddling. Being economical in his affairs, and by indomitable energy, he amassed a considerable fortune. For a number of years he was in business at Howard, in this county, but for a long time had been a resident of Bellefonte and a successful business man. Many were the peculiarities of our Jewish fellow-citizen, which were the source of much merriment to all who knew him. He possessed many good traits of character and was esteemed by a large circle of friends. His remains were interred this morning in a Jewish Cemetery in Philadelphia, where he owned a lot. He was the founder of the Jewish burial ground near this place. According to Jewish reckoning, his death occurred on the 17th day of Ecor, in the year 5,638.

The Murphy Meeting.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Murphy association was held last Thursday night. A great many persons were present, and the interest manifested was great. The choir (a name for which we failed to ascertain) was successful in discoursing sweet and appropriate music for the meeting. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Beach, of the academy, after the president *pro tem.*, Mr. S. S. Lyon, had opened the meeting. Rev. A. D. Yocum, of the M. E. church, made a very interesting and instructive address. The reverend gentleman's remarks were full of truth. An address was also delivered by the Rev. Mr. McElway. He related an account of a temperance convention which he attended while in Philadelphia. A number of persons made brief remarks bearing upon the question at issue. A delegation composed of William H. Blair, S. S. Lyon and S. D. Gray was appointed to attend the State Prohibition Convention, which meets at Altoona on the 29th inst.

The Central Normal School at Lock Haven, is progressing finely under the management of its excellent Principal Prof. A. N. Raub and his efficient faculty. There are now 151 students in attendance, and the indications for a much larger number are encouraging. Mr. Edwin Welch, a practical and intelligent surveyor, is beautifying the grounds and making some important changes in the ways of access to the building. A new carriage road and foot walk have been laid out, and the work of grading is being rapidly pushed forward; the hill will be terraced and laid out in handsome plots. We take pleasure in recommending this institution to the sons and daughters of Centre, for we are sure a better school, a finer location, a more agreeable and intelligent faculty cannot be found.

We this week present the names of the various gentlemen serving on committee for Decoration day. The finance committee earnstly request our citizens to respond liberally, and the committee on flowers and decorations are equally desirous of having an abundance of material with which to strew the graves. Old soldiers are specially invited to be present on that day.

Addresses and Decorations. — H. H. Benner, E. A. Smith.

Executive Committee.—R. C. Cheesman, H. H. Montgomery, William Gares, G. W. Chase.

Finance.—Wm. Jones.

Music.—R. C. Cheesman, H. B. Pontius. James H. Rankin was, on motion, elected Chief Marshal.

Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., of Lemont, is suffering from a severe attact of Bronchittis. Dr. Hamill has been pastor of the Spring Presbyterian church at the above place for nigh thirty years, during which time he has never been compelled to relinquish his pastoral duties with but one exception. We hope the reverned gentleman will rapidly recover and soon be able to fill his pulpit.

Rev. Mark S. Cressman, who will graduate at the Gettysburg College, preached in the Lutheran church last Sunday morning and evening. His sermons were interesting and instructive.

The streets were crowded Saturday with people from the country, which gave the town a business-like appearance.

The World-renowned Jubilee Singers will give a concert at Fillmore M. E. church to-morrow night.

Large Survey.

County Surveyor, Joseph Devling, returned last Saturday from a two weeks' survey on the lands of the Snow Shoe Railroad Co. and Land Association, lying back of Snow Shoe. This land is in one body and contains the enormous sum of 45,000 acres, being divided into a hundred or more tracts. Underlying a great portion of it are immense quantities of bituminous coal, which can easily be mined. We understand it is the intention of the company to extend their road from Snow Shoe to Sugar Camp Hill, where a mine will be opened, which is calculated to furnish a large supply of coal for twenty-five years. Much of the land can be farmed to an advantage, and the company is disposing of it, reserving the right to excavate the coal deposits, which are situated from fifty to one hundred feet below the surface. Mr. Devling was accompanied by five old and experienced knights of the chain and compass, viz: Judge Mason, of Sullivan county; Geo. W. West, Danville; H. S. Boyer, Selinsgrove; Thomas L. Moore, Clearfield, and Major Huff, of Lewistown. They were assisted by four attendants. The party pitched their tent on the banks of Big Sandy run, where their unemployed time was spent in trout fishing and other amusements peculiar to surveying parties. Richard Downing, Esq., of Philadelphia, president of the Snow Shoe road and Land Association, was with the party several days, and enjoyed himself hugely by capturing several dozen speckled beauties.

Opera at Lock Haven.

It was our pleasure to witness the rendition of Balfe's beautiful opera, the "Bohemian Girl," at the Opera House, in Lock Haven, last Thursday night, by the Normal School students, assisted by members of the faculty. The masterly manner in which the performers rendered the various parts of this difficult opera was truly surprising, considering the important fact that they are amateurs. The most prominent parts were taken by Misses Coggeshall and Morgan, Mrs. Forsythe, and Profs. Whiteman, Bright and Mr. A. J. Fiedler, all of whom acquitted themselves in a truly professional style. If matters can be arranged, it is probable the citizens of Bellefonte will have the pleasure of hearing and seeing this master piece of opera performed at no distant day. They will not come here, however, unless they are assured of a full house, as it is rather an expensive sort of business for the performers. Any information in regard to the matter will be cheerfully furnished by Prof. Raub, who may be addressed at Lock Haven.

Effects of the Frost.

A College township correspondent says in regard to the late frosts in that vicinity: I find that some localities were injured more than others. Along Cedar creek the fruit and vegetables were much injured, with the exception of apples. Notwithstanding this, I think there will be a good half-crop if nothing else interferes. Potatoes and corn were froze down to the ground, and the clover fields were bleached severely in some places. The wheat and rye I think escaped uninjured, as did also the oats and wild fruit. Grapes are nearly all used up. By observation, I noticed that along the mountains the frost was not so destructive. I hear that in the north-western part of our township the wheat and rye were injured somewhat, but not seriously.

The first curb market of the season was held last Saturday morning, the wagons occupying the curb in front of the Court House. If this institution is managed with proper care, it will be a benefit to to the community. An effort should be made to prevent that soulless class of market people known as "hucksters" from occupying a place in the line. As a rule, a combination is formed among them to put prices up as high as possible, and in this way induce the farmer to follow suit. When this is done the market is of no benefit to buyers, but proves disastrous to merchants.

The decoration committee desire us to ask the ladies of Bellefonte to contribute flowers for Decoration Day, and that such contributions may be left at the house lately occupied by Dr. Swartz, on Allegheny street, opposite the post-office, on the morning of the 30th of May. Harvey Benner, one of the committee, will be on hand to take charge of all donations. Let us remember those who, in the hour of the nation's peril, offered up their lives as a willing sacrifice on the alter of their country.

The man who robbed Mr. Haupt on the B. E. V. R. R. was released from the Clinton county jail upon payment of a certain sum of money.

The rush at Sechler & Co.'s is caused by the great fall in prices and the quality of goods sold.

State Sabbath School Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, will be held in the Pine street Methodist church, in Williamsport, Pa., opening promptly at 3:30 o'clock. p. m., Tuesday, and continuing throughout Wednesday and Thursday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1878. A working programme of thoroughly practical questions has been prepared. The questions will be opened by Sabbath-school workers in the State, who enjoy well-merited national reputations, after which ample time will be given for their discussion by the Convention. This will be a mass convention, and every Sabbath-school and Sabbath-school organization in the State is entitled to representation, and it is ardently hoped the attendance and enthusiasm, which shall mark this convention, will greatly revive the good work of the association. The leading railroads throughout the State connecting with and centering at Williamsport have very kindly granted reduced rates of fare, tickets good from June 10 to 12, to start, and good to return until June 18, which will give all who desire, after the adjournment of the convention, an opportunity to extend their trip to Watkin's Glenn, oil regions, or other near-by famous resorts. Williamsport extends a hearty welcome to all friends of the Sabbath-schools throughout the State.

Entertainment and railroad information and orders will be furnished all who notify Rev. Thomas E. Clapp, Williamsport, before June 5th. Pastors and superintendents of all denomintions will please make this announcement to their schools and congregations. For further information in regard to the programme address Ed. S. Wagoner, State Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association has been invited by the citizens and soldiers of Bellefonte to meet at this place next fall, and Gov. Curtin, the president, has assured us that this will be designated as the place. It has been suggested that, as the Veteran Club of Centre county are honorary members of Reserves, it would be well for them to change their place of meeting from Pine Grove to Bellefonte. We offer this as a suggestion, thinking it will meet the approval of all. They will find an opportunity to meet old comrades and live over again the scenes of the war. We call upon the citizens to prepare to meet these men with their usual hospitality. Let committees be appointed to solicit contributions of everything good to eat, and give all who may want a soldier's dinner or better all they can ask for. Never in the past has Bellefonte been backward in such good work. We feel assured, therefore, the Reserves will meet with an old-time welcome and the old-time hospitality.

Some time since Mr. Edward Chambers, of Benner township, met with an accident that might have proved fatal. He was engaged at his farm duties, having gone out to put a lot of sheep out of an oats field. In a lane that runs through the farm he met a ferocious bull, which made an attack upon him and knocked him down, after which he threw him into the air. Mr. Chambers came down with sufficient force to break two of his ribs. He is getting along nicely under the care of Dr. Litzell.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old adage, but too little appreciated by many of the working class. By none, perhaps, less than the farmer, who by imposing upon his children continuous drudgery and labor, destroys their love for the farm life, and so compels them to look away from home for lighter work and more pleasure.

The *Watchman* says: A letter received from Mr. Clarence Johnston by Mr. Olie Meek, written from San Antonia Falls, Brazil, announces the safe arrival of that gentleman in the dominions of the Emperor Dom Pedro, and gives a long account of the trip from Philadelphia. Clarence is in good health, and has flattering prospects.

Milesburg women are happy in the appearance among them of the "Little Joker" who, in less time and without wear and tear, does their large washings for them. This machine speaks its own merits. Mr Harry Kinney and Mr. Clayton Poorman will, we hear, be agents for its introduction and sale in this county.

Rev. A. D. Yocum, pastor of the Methodist church, preached at the College last Sunday afternoon, and in the evening at Pleasant Gap.

Croquet sets at John C. Miller & Co's.

Secretary Linn's Commission.

While we were at Harrisburg lately we visited the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. We saw there the commission of Secretary Linn, with the great seal of the State attached. It was just waiting the signature of the Governor, which it received in less than five minutes after it left our hands. There is an item of interest here which perhaps some of our readers are not acquainted with. Attached to this commission was a bond, in which this officer is required to find surities in the sum of one thousand pounds for the faithful performance of his duties. Now if we were to ask our readers what was the amount of this bond in our money, we doubt not most of them would say about five thousand dollars. But the law requiring this bond was passed way back in old colonial times, and by pounds is meant pounds in Pennsylvania currency, therefore the sum above mentioned in the bond would be about thirteen hundred and fifty dollars instead of five thousand. This would seem to be very small bail to require of an officer that has such important trusts, but in the present case the interests of the people are in the safest of hands, bond or no bond.

West Branch Camp-Meeting.

We have received the 10th annual circular of the West Branch Camp-Meeting Association from its efficient secretary, Mr. J. N. Welliver, of Lock Haven, which sets forth that the encampment will open for tentholders on the 1st of July and that the meeting will commence on the 20th of August to continue ten days. Prices for tents and boarding have been reduced. "Circle" tents will be $8.00 for each on the first floor, and $7.00 for each on the second floor. On Lycoming and Susquehanna avenues $8.00 for first floors and $6.00 for second floor, or $13.00 when rented together. On West Branch, Forest, Clinton, Pennsylvania, the right of the McElhattan — also the lower block on the left of McElhattan avenue—$8.00 for first floor and $5.00 for second floor, or together for $12.00. We would recommend renting the first and second floors together, being cheaper and better. The price of boarding will be $6.00 for the term of ten days, per single day $1.00, or 40 cents per meal. For ministers or members of their families, $5.00 each. Children occupying seats at table, ten years old and under, $3.00.

The annual grand encampment of the Knight Templars of the State will convene at Altoona on the 28th inst. and remain in session until the 30th. The grand parade will take place Thursday. Constans Commandery of this place, Sir S. D. Gray, E. C., will leave here in a body on the morning of that day at 6:30, accompanied by the band, and make the pilgrimage to Altoona, where they will join in the magnificent display in the afternoon. They will be joined by members of commanderies from Lock Haven, Clearfield and other places. Parties wishing to accompany them can get excursion tickets by procuring an order from S. D. Gray, Esq.

Last Friday a twelve-year-old son of John Burns, of Mt. Eagle, met with a painful and probably fatal accident. He went to Howard for Dr. Hensel, the family physician, to attend a sister, who was sick. He stopped at Mr. Gallagher's, near Howard, to feed his horse, and after taking off the saddle and bridle, the horse kicked him on the left side of the head, fracturing his skull, from which he has been unconscious ever since. Drs. Potter and Hensel are attending him.

The people of our town should not forget the Mendelssohn Quintette Club concert to-night at Humes' Hall, as it is probably the only time that arrangements can be made to bring this celebrated troupe here at anything like reasonable rates of admission, which, in this case, are lower than they have ever charged. Reserved seats at Frank P. Blair's jewelry store.

J. S. McGinness, of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, passed through town on Monday en route for Pittsburg, where he will furnish his paper an account of the Democratic circus. At this point Mr. Meek, of the *Watchman*, boarded the train, destined for the same place.

We had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our genial friend, Amos Newcomer, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, at Lock Haven, last Saturday afternoon. He was on his way to Tyrone.

We learn that J. G. Larimer, of Pleasant Gap, will be a candidate for Commissioner. Mr. Larimer reports that he finds lots of fellows who want to serve the dear people.

Col. Keller and bride returned last Saturday afternoon. In the evening they were serenaded by the Mountain City band.

Mr. Simon Sellers, of Half Moon township, gave the REPUBLICAN office a call last Wednesday. Mr. Sellers has held the position of assessor twelve years—eleven in succession, and the office of constable eleven in succession. At the last election he received all the votes cast in the township. That's a pretty good record for a Republican to have in a Democratic county.

BOOK-KEEPING AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—Persons who are desirous of taking evening hour-lessons in book-keeping and practical arithmetic please apply to James H. Rankin. If a good class can be formed, Mr. Rankin will open rooms for the purpose. ANXIOUS.

Master Joseph Fussler, aged about four years, of this place, fell off a wagon wheel last Monday afternoon at McQuistion's carriage shop and fractured the elbow joint. Dr. Potter reduced the fracture.

Attention! Heisler is selling Italian marble tomb stones cheaper and better than any other firm in central Pennsylvania. Call at his yard in Bellefonte and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. Frank Wetzel, son of Mr. John Wetzel, of this place, who has been attending Mercersburg Theological Seminary, is now conducting a very successful select school at Jacksonville, this county.

That new brand of tobacco at Sechler & Co.'s is meeting with ready sale. It's elegant.

Demolishing dancing platforms is not the most lucrative business in the world.

The Jubilee Singers were out to Snow Shoe last week.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.—"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, Providence, R. I. 20-2t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce as a candidate for Commissioner, D. Gramley, of Worth township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 22, 1878.

The adoption of our new market ordinance, had the effect of bringing a respectable number of farmers to town on last Saturday who prefer to deal direct with consumers to those of the middle men. Many business houses objected to the curb market last year for the reason, as was alleged, that farmers who attended the market sold their products, pocketed the cash and purchased their supplies elsewhere. We trust this allegation is without any foundation in facts and we feel quite sure that those who sell products in our market can spend their cash to better advantage to themselves than they can by patronizing those merchants for whom we advertise.

We make it an object to deal as well as advertise, for trustworthy houses only, which is a sufficient guarantee to our readers to go and do likewise.

GRAIN.—In wheat there is very little doing. The recent decline, during the last fortnight at the sea-board has made a corresponding decline elsewhere, except at the mills of our town, which so far as we can learn are still paying $1.15. The out-look for a heavy crop is very favorable, notwithstanding the fears that the cold snap had injured it. It is now conceeded that there was no injury done, and lower prices are not unexpected.

CORN.—Corn is dull and lower.

RYE.—Rye is scarce with no transactions to report.

OATS.—The demand for oats is entirely local.

HAY.—The prospect for lower prices is very favorable. The growing crop is unusually large, which if properly housed will make an abundant crop, which will be very acceptable to consumers, for the price of hay has been above the average of other farm products for several years. Cheap hay is one of the necessities.

STRAW.—The demand for straw is principally confined to the paper mill, which reports a full sup l.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	25
Clovereed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 00@6 25
Flour, wholesale	5 50@5 75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, Choice Timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, baled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@8 50
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	$8 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	7
Fresh butter per pound	12½
Chickens per pound	16
Cheese per pound	6
Country hams per pound	9
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	20
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	6

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1878.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red winter, $1.28@1.29; white, $1.30@1.32.

RYE.—Rye, 67@68 cts.

CORN.—Western, 42@43 cts.; Southern 42@43 cts.

OATS.—Mixed, 32@33 cts.; white, 34@35 cts.

SEED.—Clovereed, six and a-half and seven cts. per pound; Timothy, $1.35@1.37 per bushel.